

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 45

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS

AMERICAN OIL GROUP BACKING NEAR EAST PLAN

English, French, and Belgian Interests Also Join in Mosul Development

MOVE OF DUTCH SHELL IN INDIA EXPLAINED

Official Says Price-Cutting Is Directed Solely Against Sale of Russian Oil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Near East Development Corporation, a holding company, is being organized to take over the stockholdings of five American oil companies which own a 23.75 per cent interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company, according to announcement just made here.

The Turkish company is directing the development of the Mosul oil fields and has already started drilling operations and brought in one large gusher. Geologists' reports, following a close examination of the Mosul territory, have been so favorable that it is expected operations will be conducted on an extensive scale.

The American companies interested in the project are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, the Atlantic Refining Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Will Share Equally

Each will share equally, through the new holding company, in the 23.75 per cent interest allotted to the American group and will contribute a similar percentage of the cost of the development.

Details of the organization of the holding company have not been completed. It is expected that it will have a nominal capitalization and will be directed by officers chosen by the five American companies.

Three other national groups are participating in Mosul enterprise. They are English, French and Belgian. In addition, the American capitalist, C. Gulbenkian, who originally held the Mosul concession, was said to own a 5 per cent interest.

Price-Cutting in India

The price-cutting campaign instituted by the Royal Dutch-Shell oil interests in India is a protest against the sale of Russian oil.

Mr. Alrey declared that the Royal Dutch-Shell and affiliated companies will continue to oppose the sale of Russian oil in India and that if the standard company ships Russian oil to any other country in which the Royal Dutch is trading, they will take vigorous steps against it.

"I do not anticipate a price war in any other country," he said, "but this is entirely in the hands of the Standard Oil Company of New York. If they ship Russian 'stolen goods' to any other country, the Royal Dutch-Shell will fight it."

Mr. Alrey denied reports that the Royal Dutch was preparing to retaliate against the Standard of New York in its American markets. He said there had been no recent extension of the markets of Royal Dutch subsidiaries in this country.

Negotiations With Soviets

He asserted that the situation in India had grown out of the Standard Oil Company of New York's action in frustrating the adjustment of compensation which the Soviet Government was about to grant former owners of oil lands in Russia.

"The association of former owners of Russian oil lands had conducted negotiations with the Soviets to the point where the Soviet Government had asked the former owners to name a figure for compensation which would be acceptable to them," Mr. Alrey continued.

"They had named a figure and further negotiations were pending when the Standard company stepped in and overthrew the whole deal by signing a contract with the Soviets which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1928

General

- Britain Rents Two Islands..... 1
- Cotton Trade Inquiry Urged..... 1
- Britain Seen as Peace Molder..... 1
- German States Favor Revision..... 1
- Pan-American Congress Begins..... 1
- Women of World Organizing for Peace..... 1
- Reparation Issue Again to the Fore..... 1
- British Further Reduce Navy Program..... 1
- Colleges Close to Name Candidates..... 1
- Pan-American Accord Near..... 1
- Memorial to Washington..... 1
- Dispute Arises in Nicaragua..... 1
- University May Help City..... 1
- Telephone Ranges New Link..... 1
- Way Is Shown to Increase and in Repeal of Compulsory Arbitration..... 1
- Shelved..... 1
- Naval Salvage Method Upheld..... 1

Financial

- Stock Market Still Irregular..... 12
- New York and Boston..... 12
- Cotton Cloth Market Steady..... 12
- New York Bond..... 12
- New York Curb Market..... 12

Sports

- Baltus Club Wins Title..... 10
- Women's Squash Team..... 10
- Cochran Leads Schaefer..... 10

Features

- World News Page..... 5
- The Sunday..... 5
- With the Libraries..... 5
- History..... 5
- Then Non-stop Point..... 5
- Book Reviews and Literary News..... 5
- The Home Forum..... 5
- Proving Good..... 5
- Fashions and Crafts..... 5
- Radio..... 5
- Daily Features..... 5
- Editorials..... 5
- Letters to the Monitor..... 5
- Random Ramblings..... 5
- A Tapsity of Paris Streets..... 5
- Mirror of the World's Opinion..... 5

Shoe Town in England Has No Unemployed

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WELLINGBOROUGH, Eng. —The Northamptonshire boot and shoe industry, today is without a single unemployed man or woman, owing to the boom in the trade due to contracts for footwear from India and Canada. Twenty factories are on full time and orders are running far into the future.

Bernard Hager, one of the big shoe manufacturers, reports that plant managers are seeking workers in many nearby towns. One of the factories is working until 9 p. m. with a staff of volunteers. Another is confronted with the task of increasing its output by one-third. Leather salesmen are said to have been flocking to one of the busiest little places in England.

REPARATIONS ISSUE IS AGAIN TO THE FORE

Mr. Gilbert Has Interviews With French Premier and Commission Members

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Much more is happening with regard to further arrangements on reparations than has hitherto been disclosed and there is a movement on foot finally to settle world liabilities due to the war. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, is being closely informed of the views of the agent-general. Indeed, Seymour Parker Gilbert and the Premier have had a long conversation. Further Mr. Gilbert met all the members of the Reparation Commission in Paris first, for the purpose of having separate private conversations, and then together in a meeting which despite its importance was not the subject of a communiqué.

It is expected that the Commission will play a prominent role. Nevertheless, several conclusions were reached. It is admitted that Mr. Gilbert in suggesting the fixation of a figure of 132,000,000 gold marks, subject to the payment of yearly rent and royalties on the whole oil and guano exported.

Bouvet was discovered in 1739 by a French naval officer, Pierre Bouvet, in the course of an expedition to find the "south land" or tradition. It is high snow-clad coast thickly veiled in fog—twelve days, and failed to make a landing.

Bouvet recorded that it was uncertain as to whether it was an island or a continent.

Thompson, not far away, was found by the British brothers Enderby in 1825.

Lieut. E. L. Moore, British commander of the ship, sought Bouvet in 1844 and missed it.

Fifty years later a German deep sea expedition visited the island and described it as having a 3000-foot volcanic mountain and "other features."

Both problems—the change in the Reich's structure and the improvement of its finances—will be turned over to committees for further discussion. While it is apprehended that a little headway will be made for the time being regarding the former, practical work may be done concerning the financial question. Even if the conference did not live up to the expectations entertained by some people, the Prussian Premier declared that it nevertheless was a great step forward, since it showed present conditions must be changed.

SCHOOLSHIP FOR SOLDIERS

NEW-HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Men attending Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburgh and Camp Devens who have fully qualified for admission to Yale University, will again be entitled to competition for a free scholarship. It is announced here by university officials.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, president of Christodora House, accompanied by her husband, placed a copper box containing memorabilia of the institution, established 30 years ago, in the corner stone. There were short addresses by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Welfare, and by Dr. John H. Finley, People of the neighborhood who have shared the benefits of Christodora House in the past were among those who gathered for the ceremonies.

The new building displaces four old buildings which were the outgrowth of the original institution. Miss Vera L. Schaffer, executive secretary of Christodora House, said it was started as a settlement for young women, but now serves men, women and children, sometimes to the number of 6000 persons a week.

Living Quarters Included

The new building will have six stories devoted to settlement activities and nine floors for living quarters for young college men and women especially chosen for work in the settlement. This will include 150 rooms designed as a club residence for the workers. Preference will be given to college graduates who desire to express their love of service by living in a settlement house and giving some of their leisure hours to the work.

The first six floors will include a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Women Would Enlist All Nations in Treaties for Enforcing Peace

Delegates Call Upon Organizations to Support Kellogg Proposal for Bilateral or Multilateral Agreements—Arms Exports Denounced

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—A move to put the women of the United States behind the proposal of the Department of State for multilateral treaties, to endorse bilateral treaties and to call the women of the world to join in an attempt to assure such pacts between nations, was made by the third national conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The delegates called upon the nine national women's organizations which they represented in the conference to give active and concerted support to the efforts of the Department of State for multilateral or bilateral treaties. In the event that such treaties should not be immediately presented or concluded by the organizations to create and educate public opinion for the inclusion in future treaties of the ideal of renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and for the creation of appropriate machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

They explained that the organizations take steps to reach leading women of other nations with a statement of this purpose in the hope of enlisting their support.

This action followed a statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman, that the proposal by Secretary

Kellogg for multilateral treaties was the greatest step forward ever recommended by a Secretary of State and that if the conference could not keep up with it she would regard the meeting as a failure.

The resolution asking the conference to act was introduced by Mrs. William Dick Spangberg of New York City, on behalf of a committee of conference delegates, and in its original form endorsed Secretary Kellogg's reply to the Briand proposal calling for multilateral treaties only.

Objection was raised from the floor by several delegates, including Miss Annie Matthews, Democratic registrar of New York County, whereupon Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Michigan moved that the conference declare its confidence in the Department of State.

Mrs. Catt replied that the resolution was sufficient proof of the confidence of the conference in the State Department, but Dr. Crane persisted until Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, called out, "Why wouldn't it be understood that this conference has confidence in the State Department?"

On motion of Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan of Washington, D. C., it was decided not only to endorse the Kellogg proposal for multilateral treaties but also to endorse bilateral

GERMAN STATES ARE IN FAVOR OF REVISION

United Reich Is Advocated by All the Premiers With the Exception of Two

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—All the German Premiers with the exception of those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg who participated in the debate on the second day of the conference, which is discussing a revision of the organic structure of the Reich, expressed themselves in favor of a united Germany in place of the present federalism. They were the Prime Ministers of Saxony, Prussia, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia, Mecklenburg and Brunswick.

The latter described the present situation as one which could not last much longer. While the federal states retained their political sovereignty, he said, they were deprived of one of its main preliminary conditions, namely, financial sovereignty. The Reich was continually demanding new expenses of them, without supplying the necessary means.

While the Prussian Premier holds that the establishment of a united Reich is the only remedy for this, the Bavarian Premier demanded the restoration of complete autonomy of the federal states, and the reduction of the legislative power of the Reich.

Discussing the financial measures to be taken in the near future in order to relieve the situation so long as a radical change is not made, the Prussian Minister of Finance suggested that the power of the finance ministers of federal states to veto expenses should be increased, and that supplementary budget expenses should only be passed with their consent.

Both problems—the change in the Reich's structure and the improvement of its finances—will be turned over to committees for further discussion. While it is apprehended that a little headway will be made for the time being regarding the former, practical work may be done concerning the financial question. Even if the conference did not live up to the expectations entertained by some people, the Prussian Premier declared that it nevertheless was a great step forward, since it showed present conditions must be changed.

SCHOOLSHIP FOR SOLDIERS

NEW-HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Men attending Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburgh and Camp Devens who have fully qualified for admission to Yale University, will again be entitled to competition for a free scholarship. It is announced here by university officials.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, president of Christodora House, accompanied by her husband, placed a copper box containing memorabilia of the institution, established 30 years ago, in the corner stone. There were short addresses by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Welfare, and by Dr. John H. Finley, People of the neighborhood who have shared the benefits of Christodora House in the past were among those who gathered for the ceremonies.

The new building displaces four old buildings which were the outgrowth of the original institution. Miss Vera L. Schaffer, executive secretary of Christodora House, said it was started as a settlement for young women, but now serves men, women and children, sometimes to the number of 6000 persons a week.

Living Quarters Included

The new building will have six stories devoted to settlement activities and nine floors for living quarters for young college men and women especially chosen for work in the settlement. This will include 150 rooms designed as a club residence for the workers. Preference will be given to college graduates who desire to express their love of service by living in a settlement house and giving some of their leisure hours to the work.

The first six floors will include a

Big New York Settlement House Will Widen Field of Workers

Completion of 15-Story Christodora House Is Eagerly Awaited in Lower New York—Corner Stone Is Laid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Ceremonies in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new Christodora House, the 15-story settlement building being erected at Avenue B and Ninth Street on the site of the old Christodora House, were held here recently. The building will be completed by October, it was announced.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, president of Christodora House, accompanied by her husband, placed a copper box containing memorabilia of the institution, established 30 years ago, in the corner stone. There were short addresses by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Welfare, and by Dr. John H. Finley, People of the neighborhood who have shared the benefits of Christodora House in the past were among those who gathered for the ceremonies.

The new building displaces four old buildings which were the outgrowth of the original institution. Miss Vera L. Schaffer, executive secretary of Christodora House, said it was started as a settlement for young women, but now serves men, women and children, sometimes to the number of 6000 persons a week.

Living Quarters Included

The new building will have six stories devoted to settlement activities and nine floors for living quarters for young college men and women especially chosen for work in the settlement. This will include 150 rooms designed as a club residence for the workers. Preference will be given to college graduates who desire to express their love of service by living in a settlement house and giving some of their leisure hours to the work.

The first six floors will include a

BILATERAL PACT IS FAVORED BY GREAT BRITAIN

This Fact Made Clear in Document on Arbitration Sent to League

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GENEVA—Remarks which may be taken as bearing on the Kellogg proposals for a multilateral arbitration treaty occur in a document of 26 typewritten pages which the British Government has forwarded to the League of Nations, containing its observations on the general question of arbitration, security and conciliation, in view of the coming meeting of the League committee dealing with this subject.

The remarks referred to occur in a passage concerning the optional clause in the World Court which attributes in small measure its acceptance of this clause to the fact that considerations which deter the states from accepting the binding obligations to arbitrate all justiciable disputes, operate in varying degrees as regards different foreign states. Obligations which a country may be willing to undertake toward one state it will be unwilling to accept toward another. Reservations and exceptions necessary as regards one state may not be as regards another.

The British Government therefore concludes that more progress is likely to be achieved through bilateral agreements than through general treaties open to signature by any state which wishes. When a bilateral treaty, it says, is open to other powers by way of accession, it should provide that permission to accede should emanate from all parties which have already become bound by treaty.

The memorandum postulates two lines of progress toward the universal arbitration of international disputes. First, by undertaking in treaties to submit any disputes arising therefrom to arbitration; second, by widening the scope of agreements dealing with justiciable disputes generally, and obliging the parties in advance to submit such disputes to arbitration.

In so far as concerns non-justiciable disputes, the British Government says the fundamental difference between the two lines of progress must be borne in mind in framing conciliation agreements and says that reference to the World Court when the parties fail to accept the recommendations of the conciliation committee should be discouraged. In general, the British Government recommends the gradual extension of the system of the Locarno treaties, which were designed to avert a specific danger in a specific area. The easiest way of obtaining a general sense of security, in its view, is for each state to provide itself with the necessary guarantees in that quarter of the world where its main interest and consequently chief danger lie.

AFGHAN RULER TO VISIT UNITED STATES

ROME (AP)—Amanullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, plans to make a tour of the United States on his next trip abroad. The Queen is especially anxious to visit America which she has attributed to her as a woman's paradise.

Amanullah in going to America will travel as he is doing on his present visit to Europe with the most important members of his family.

WORKERS SEEK INQUIRY INTO COTTON TRADE

Series of Conferences Begun With Employers in the North of England

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Representatives of employers and operatives, 170 in all, met yesterday in the first of what may prove a long series of conferences of momentous importance to the cotton trade. The meeting was to discuss reports of inquiries into production costs, conducted by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation and the Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, who made recommendations, the chief of which was a 12½ per cent wage cut and extension of hours from 48 to 52½.

The discussion was of a general nature, more of a preliminary skirmish than a real setting to grips. The employers, who are conciliatory, gave no indication of intention of making an early application of hours and wage revisions. The operatives pointed out that wages and hours were the only items stressed in employers' reports. The workers urged the necessity of a full, comprehensive inquiry and offered full co-operation in any attempts to discover weak spots in the trade.

Subcommittee Formed

Arguing that their practical experience enabled them to make intelligent suggestions, they expressed a desire for a government inquiry. It was not considered likely that the employers would agree to such an inquiry, but small joint subcommittee of employers and operatives formed to consider the reports in detail will, subject to the operatives' approval, meet on Feb. 3. The subcommittee, it is believed, will find a way out of the difficult situation.

The employers confined themselves to appealing for good feeling among all sections in the search for means to restore prosperity. Their case, however, was before the meeting in the form of a report which makes two main recommendations. One was on wages and hours. The other is that action should be taken to remove trade union restrictions relating to cleaning and oiling machinery, to reduce local and national taxation, freight rates, and other carriage charges; also bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing and packing charges, as well as bring under consideration the question of the introduction of co-operative methods of merchandising and distributing.

Subsidy Scheme Proposed

Both these statements are criticized. The workers' demand for a government inquiry is thought liable to cause undue delay. On the other hand, a strong feeling exists that the employers' scheme is wrong in asking low-paid workers to accept even worse conditions than they now have before every effort is made to reorganize the methods of production and squeeze out water from capital.

Meanwhile a joint conference between the delegates representing the Manchester Corporation and the Manchester Board of Guardians (the local official bodies responsible for relieving distress) recommended a scheme by which work subsidised by the central government be provided for able-bodied unemployed.

CARILLON EXEMPTION ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Exemption of carillons used by churches from the present 40 per cent tax on duty is urged by Emanuel Celler (D), Representative from New York. In a statement accompanying a bill to exempt carillons from the duty, Mr. Celler said that there was no manufacturer of carillons in the United States and characterized the tariff as placing a handicap on religious music.

MERGER IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS FIELD SEEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A program to establish a national organization representing the wholesale dry goods trade through the consolidation of two existing associations has just been launched here.

This would unify the National Wholesale Dry Goods and the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Associations which would, it is declared, be comparable to the national organizations sponsored by dry goods retailers and manufacturers.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Leads Argentineans at Havana

First Plenary Session Is Opened Under Auspicious Circumstances

WORLD COURT JUDGE ELECTED PRESIDENT

Cuban Secretary of State Emphasizes New World's Reliance on Peace Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Stirred in gentle accord by a Caribbean breeze the banners of 21 republics, raised ceremonially on University Hill, symbolized the harmonious opening of the first plenary session of the Sixth Pan-American Conference.

With the festivities of President Coolidge's visit become a chapter of continental history, the conference scene has shifted to the Aula Magna, Latin name for the Assembly Hall of the two-centuries-old University of Havana, where Nestor Carbonel, Secretary General of the Conference, brought the meeting to order.

Martinez Ortiz, Secretary of State for Cuba, voiced Cuba's welcome to her sister republics and her homage to the ideal of Pan-Americanism; Alejandro Lira, president of the Chilean delegation, replied in behalf of all the delegations.

Americans Lead the Way

"Our America," Dr. Ortiz said, "in modern times has the standing honor of having had the first statement to raise their voice to demand a truce on violence, protection to equity, without appeal to arms, without embittering sentiment, without sacrificing the best social elements in cruel slaughters of fellow-beings, without planting mourning and desolation in the homes, . . . proclaiming, on the other hand, the aids of peace, that only love, mutual respect and concord ought to rule among peoples."

Discussing the work of Simon Bolivar and Henry Clay in promoting Pan-Americanism, Dr. Ortiz said that "the seed distributed in the furrow did not fall on sterile soil; those who planted it have disappeared, but they willed us the duty of continuing its cultivation for our own prestige and the hope of our descendants and all humanity."

"The insufficiency of great armaments for the defense of the supreme interests of humanity has been proven by the prevalence of justice with horrible demonstrations; it has been proven that only equity and justice can prevent the calamities of war."

"President Wilson's 14 points will always be in history one of the bright stars that showed to the world the end of the storm in that gloomy and apocalyptic night of the human conscience," he said.

Seeks No Selfish Gains

"Perhaps some selfish of the old continent may look with doubt upon these gatherings in the Western Hemisphere; but America does not seek progress for her exclusive use; she seeks it for the whole world."

"If we succeed in solving the problem for us, it is a fact that it would be an inestimable contribution toward arriving at the same results in Europe. We are co-operators, not rivals, because if America sacrificed thousands of her sons in the battlefields for the prevalence of justice, she can well lend the aid of her efforts, with the purpose of obtaining the victory of the same cause in the bloodless field of ideas and peaceful methods."

In conclusion the Cuban minister asked all delegates to "bear in mind that nothing stable can be founded on hate, ambition or rivalry. You are going to work for the future more than for the present."

Dr. Lira Praises Cuba

After acknowledging the honor of relying to the address of Secretary of State Ortiz on behalf of all the delegates, Dr. Lira, president of the Chilean delegation, paid homage to the beauty of Havana and Cuba.

He reviewed succinctly the events leading to the independence of Cuba, recalling the names of the great national heroes of the island Republic who were the forerunners, he said, of those who, two score years later, were to achieve separation from Spain and the independence of Cuba.

The election of Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante, chief of the Cuban delegation, as permanent president of the conference, followed—a tribute not alone to Cuba, but to a statesman distinguished in world councils for his efforts to encourage the international rule of law.

Report Approved

Before adjournment the conference empowered Dr. Bustamante to approve the report of the credentials committee. Charles E. Hughes rose just before adjournment, and on behalf of the United States delegation and the American people thanked the conference for the warm reception accorded President Coolidge by Cuba.

He said Mr. Coolidge returned to the United States with deep interest in Pan-Americanism, "and with intense affection for the Cuban people, whose independence and prosperity we have so long desired to promote."

Mr. Hughes also recognized a tribute to Woodrow Wilson made by the Bolivian and Colombian delegations.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

Plot Discovered in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia. (AP)—Sixteen deputies and senators were under arrest today as the result of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Two infantry regiments and two batteries of artillery were called into La Paz to prevent disorder. Although the movement had ramifications in the interior, it was stated that quiet now prevailed throughout the Republic.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE GETS TO WORK

First Plenary Session Is Opened Under Auspicious Circumstances

WORLD COURT JUDGE ELECTED PRESIDENT

Cuban Secretary of State Emphasizes New World's Reliance on Peace Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Stirred in gentle accord by a Caribbean breeze the banners of 21 republics, raised ceremonially on University Hill, symbolized the harmonious opening of the first plenary session of the Sixth Pan-American Conference.

With the festivities of President Coolidge's visit become a chapter of continental history, the conference scene has shifted to the Aula Magna, Latin name for the Assembly Hall of the two-centuries-old University of Havana, where Nestor Carbonel, Secretary General of the Conference, brought the meeting to order.

Martinez Ortiz, Secretary of State for Cuba, voiced Cuba's welcome to her sister republics and her homage to the ideal of Pan-Americanism; Alejandro Lira, president of the Chilean delegation, replied in behalf of all the delegations.

Americans Lead the Way

"Our America," Dr. Ortiz said, "in modern times has the standing honor of having had the first statement to raise their voice to demand a truce on violence, protection to equity, without appeal to arms, without embittering sentiment, without sacrificing the best social elements in cruel slaughters of fellow-beings, without planting mourning and desolation in the homes, . . . proclaiming, on the other hand, the aids of peace, that only love, mutual respect

gates, saying: "If we can go forward fortified by the thought of such a splendid peace we, in our day, shall accomplish something for the cause which we have at heart."

While the Cuban public brought the question of the 21 participating nations were hoisted ceremoniously on poles above the hall where the conference is meeting. A popular demonstration greeted the Nicaraguan flag as it was raised. It was the only one cheered.

Ready for Serious Work

A week of preliminary spectacle, entertainment and planning has put all delegations in a mood for serious work. In every quarter the thought has grown that the definition and clarification of principles of international law affecting the destinies of American republics is the transcendental subject awaiting attention. The atmosphere has developed propitiously for efforts in this direction. The whole situation turns on the ability of the United States delegation to shift the emphasis from a political to a juridical basis.

Amid it all, the life-long interest of Charles E. Hughes in international law, and the personal prestige acquired therefrom, may prove the dominant factor in the drift of events.

By DREW PEARSON

HAVANA—Leadership of American republics in establishing a universal reign of law is suggested as the high ideal for the Sixth Pan-American Conference by Victor M. Maurtua, Peruvian Minister to Brazil and member of the Peruvian delegation. The distinguished Peruvian jurist and diplomat holds that action at Havana in behalf of the peaceful solution of international differences would set an example for European countries, which fear war without daring to forbid it.

"Europe fears war, and not being able to forbid it, will try to make it difficult or impossible," he said. "We should try to forbid it. We do not have here the fear of war. Our peace is solid but it is inorganic. It must be organized."

Encouraging Coalition

Dr. Maurtua regarded the address of President Coolidge as an encouragement to the work of codification of international public law, in which he participated with the commission of jurists at Rio de Janeiro.

"President Coolidge thinks that it is in the juridical direction that we must find our road to safety, welfare and progress. It seems to me that this opinion is in perfect accord with the current that dominates the delegations to this conference," was the Peruvian delegate's comment.

Westward and most aggressive of the South American republics, Argentina often has been the leader of the Latin-American bloc in past international parleys. Always casting the first vote according to alphabetical order, Argentina exercised tremendous influence over smaller nations, some of whom are inclined to vote the way the wind blows.

The question asked 100 times during the early days of the conference was whether Argentina would assume this leadership. Practically every Latin delegation wanted open sessions, but none wished to take the initiative and waited for Argentina to move.

Following Earlier Policy

In taking his stand for open meetings, Honorable Pueyrredon, Ambassador to Washington, was following the policy Argentina adopted last spring when she forced the Pan-American Aviation Commission to hold open sessions. Although at that time the United States opposed Argentina's position, the plan was unanimously carried by the Latin and the aviation conference was the first Pan-American gathering in history which opened its committee to the public.

The policy was found most successful and was continued at the Pan-American Conference on Consular Standardization in Washington last fall. From now on Argentina may be expected to move or lead the Latin nations at Havana.

This leadership dates back to the Pan-American Commercial Conference last May when the Argentinean delegate, Luis Dubau, succeeded in having passed a resolution attacking that most sacred of United States Administration measures, the Fordney-McCumber tariff. His resolution put all Pan-American nations on record as favoring lower tariffs.

Question of Air Transport

Following this, at the Pan-American Aviation Conference, Felipe A. Espil, who is also a delegate here, opposed the United States policy regarding the flights of munitions airplanes over neutral territory. The United States Army wanted the right to transport munitions by air to the Caribbean in emergencies, but Argentina opposed this and the United States withdrew.

Argentina also opposed the United States regarding flight of the Panama Canal Zone, insisting that all civilian aviators be given equal rights over fortified zones, or in other words, if United States civilians are permitted to fly over the Canal the same privilege should be granted to Latin civilian fliers.

Although this point appears to be a mere detail, it is especially important since the Pan-American Airways, a United States firm which has just started service between Havana and Key West, has applied for a landing base at Panama simultaneously with the application of the Colombian Scadta firm, backed by German capital, and under the aviation convention to be adopted at Havana, both must be given equal rights in Panama despite the opposition of the Washington War Department to the Scadta project.

An Able Delegation

Argentina's delegation is one of the ablest here, led by Honorable Pueyrredon, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Secretary of State, who represented Argentina at Geneva when that country withdrew from

Promoting World Reign of Law Set as Havana Sessions' Goal

Leadership of American Republics Invoked for Development of International Codes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Leadership of American republics in establishing a universal reign of law is suggested as the high ideal for the Sixth Pan-American Conference by Victor M. Maurtua, Peruvian Minister to Brazil and member of the Peruvian delegation. The distinguished Peruvian jurist and diplomat holds that action at Havana in behalf of the peaceful solution of international differences would set an example for European countries, which fear war without daring to forbid it.

"Europe fears war, and not being able to forbid it, will try to make it difficult or impossible," he said. "We should try to forbid it. We do not have here the fear of war. Our peace is solid but it is inorganic. It must be organized."

Encouraging Coalition

Dr. Maurtua regarded the address of President Coolidge as an encouragement to the work of codification of international public law, in which he participated with the commission of jurists at Rio de Janeiro.

"President Coolidge thinks that it is in the juridical direction that we must find our road to safety, welfare and progress. It seems to me that this opinion is in perfect accord with the current that dominates the delegations to this conference," was the Peruvian delegate's comment.

Coolidge Street Sought in Havana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Not satisfied with having built an entirely new street for President Coolidge to traverse on his route from the waterfront to the Presidential Palace when he came here to assist President Machado in opening the Pan-American Conference, the city council proposes to name another street in his honor.

An extraordinary session of the council has been called to vote on a proposal to rename Seventeenth Street, President Coolidge Street. Two of Havana's thoroughfares already bear the names of American presidents. These are President Roosevelt Street and Wilson Ave.

The League of Nations and a possible nominee for the next Argentinean presidential election.

His associate, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, for nine years Counselor of the Washington Embassy, is recognized as one of the most brilliant of the younger diplomats, and represented Argentina at the International Radio Conference in Washington last fall and at the first and sixth International Labor Conferences in Geneva.

Argentina's general view of Pan-Americanism is similar to that of the United States, holding that political co-operation between the Americas is impossible, but that much can be gained by greater economic co-operation, especially by reciprocity in tariffs to facilitate the exchange of goods between the American nations. Argentina is expected to emphasize economic matters at this conference.

ROME (AP)—Declaring that European Latin must prevent the United States from domination of Latin America, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, it Tevere, extreme Fascist organ, editorially attacks the attitude of the Washington Government at the Pan-American Congress in Havana and the whole policy of the United States with regard to the southern continent.

The newspaper says that a great amount of money has been invested in South America, calling this "dollar imperialism," and furthermore, it asserts, "the flood of United States power over the American continent constitutes a mortal danger for Europe."

It is necessary to defend Latin ideals and culture in all parts of the new world, it continues, where "Central and South America, at the mercy of North America, have lost pride in their Latin origin and sentiments."

Italian Papers Comment on President Coolidge's Speech

ROME—All Italy is manifesting the greatest interest in the Pan-American Conference at Havana, the general belief being that the outcome of this conference will be the consolidated imperialism of the United States about which the Fascist newspapers have been writing for the last few months. While lengthy summaries of President Coolidge's speech appear in all the local newspapers, only *Lavoro d'Italia* and the *Tribuna* comment on the conference. The former says that President Coolidge's address was a perfect re-

Engraved Wedding Stationery

AT A SAVING TO YOU

ORDER BY MAIL

Sample sent if desired

100 Assortments \$15.95
100 Invitations \$19.95

W. H. BRETT COMPANY
Engravers Since 1869
30 Broad Street Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1885 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn. Florist

124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK

53 Banking Offices In
Los Angeles, Atlanta, Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, South Pasadena, Van Nuys, and Washington.

Over 215,000 Depositors
Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
Capital & Surplus \$15,000,000

Reduce Cleaning Costs

In Your Business!
From \$1000 a year in cleaning and repairing costs by using an exclusive Portable Vacuum Cleaner.

Used in the world's largest hotels, offices, buildings, factories, schools, stores, churches and dept. stores. Portable—easy to handle. Cleans everything. Cleans carpets, draperies, upholstery, etc. Complete facts and information in free illustrated catalog. Write for it today.

Relate offices throughout United States, in Canada, Great Britain, Europe and Australia. Makers of high-grade vacuum cleaning equipment since 1917.

INVINCIBLE VACUUM CLEANER MFG. CO.
DOVER, OHIO, U. S. A.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

1510 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

A most economical and comfortable route for winter tourists—through the Old South and the historic Southwest—provided by the Washington Sunset Route. Savings of 50% on tourist sleeping car-fare, leaving daily from Washington to California without change via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso. Write today for illustrated booklet "C" time tables and fares.

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

STUFFING
for Fowl, Game, Roasts and Fish
should be well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NOT only has the size—it has multiplied its attractiveness. Its service, its comfort and its charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person \$3.00 and up
Two Persons \$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFF
President
S. Ward Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

THE CLIFF

SOVIET RUSSIA BRINGS EXILE ORDER TO LIGHT

Opposition Divided Into
"Incorrigibles, Penitents
and Non-Penitents"

MOSCOW (AP)—All opposition leaders of every shade and character have been ordered to leave Moscow and to proceed to various distant points where they must remain for indefinite periods.

In administering punishment, the opposition was divided into three groups—the incorrigibles, penitents and non-penitents.

Leon Trotsky, former head of the Red Army and once outstanding figure in the councils of Soviet Russia, Christian Rakovsky, former Soviet Ambassador to France and Karl Radek, Bolshevik journalist, head the non-penitents, since they "abide by their principles." Their punishment is therefore more drastic.

Rakovsky and Radek were sent to Ust-Sysloik, a small town far north in the Komi region bordering on Archangel Province.

In fixing a place for Trotsky, difficulties arose with the original plan to send him to Astrakhan or the alternative that he be sent to Succum, Caucasus.

To Proceed Voluntarily
Leo Kamenef, once Ambassador to Italy, and Gregory Zinoviev, formerly head of the Communist International, head the penitents, having declared themselves before the entire party as erring in their views and tactics. Kamenef has been asked to proceed to Penza, a provincial city in Central Russia, and Zinoviev to Vologda. Both have been assigned to jobs in the state education departments and will remain until the central committee sees fit to restore them to their rights.

The incorrigibles, headed by Saponoff, former secretary of the central executive committee, received more serious punishment. The Saponoff group was sent to various points in the remotest regions of Siberia.

The Saponoff group is classed as extreme "rightists" and had been recently declared out and out counter-revolutionaries.

All the opposition, with the exception of the incorrigibles, were asked to proceed to various points voluntarily and none according to best available reports, was sent as prisoner unless he refused to go.

At the points of destination, the leaders will naturally be under the supervision of the political police the same as ordinary political offenders.

First intimation that the Stalin Government in Russia had decided to banish leaders of the Opposition, who have been particularly active in recent months, came Jan. 10 in dispatches from Berlin and Riga, but no confirmation could be obtained directly from Moscow because of censorship restrictions.

Thirty Opposition leaders including Trotsky were slated for deportation and the banishment orders were stated to have been executed suddenly with no warning to the men involved. Some of the exiles were given minor posts in remote villages and others were banished to the Caucasus, Russian Turkestan and even distant Siberia.

On Jan. 11, unconfirmed reports reached London that Trotsky had refused to leave Moscow. Dispatches from Berlin on Jan. 16 said that Trotsky had been ordered to distant Wjorny on the Chinese-Turkestan frontier.

Trotsky in Good Humor
In an interview with a German correspondent, before leaving for Wjorny, Trotsky was quoted as saying that he expected a big swing to the left at the coming elections throughout Europe. He predicted that the Socialists would benefit temporarily and Communists ultimately from this swing.

This correspondent reported that he found Trotsky in good humor, despite his banishment.

Although no official word was given out in Moscow regarding the banishment orders, Pravda, the Soviet organ, published on Jan. 14 two letters purporting to have been sent by Trotsky adherents to Communists throughout the world for the purpose of discrediting the Communist leaders in Moscow. The letters called for renewed efforts to sustain the cause of the Opposition in Russia and one of them urged Trotsky followers to "break ruthlessly with the surrenderers and to separate openly from those who are wavering and hesitating."

Wjorny, or Vyernyi, as it is also spelled, is the capital of the Province of Semiryechenski in Russian Turkestan and about 50 miles from the River Ili and about the same distance from Lake Issyk-kul. It was founded in 1855 in a fertile region.

COOLIDGE BEQUEST BENEFITS HARVARD

Harvard University receives \$150,000 by the will of Archibald C. Coolidge, who was a professor of history there, to be held in trust for establishment and maintenance of a "Coolidge professorship" in modern European or Asiatic history.

A further fund of \$30,000 is given to the university, the income from which is to be awarded annually to a student of history in the graduate school of arts and sciences. The estate disposed of \$460,000 in public and \$630,000 in private bequests. Among the former was \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston for purchase of works of art produced before 1800.

ALBERTA IMMIGRANTS BREAK MUCH LAND

EDMONTON, Alta.—H. B. Gibson of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian National Railway colonization and immigration department, has prepared a report showing that 416,500 acres of land have been broken during 1927 in 44 municipal districts adjacent to the Canadian National line in northern and central Alberta. These figures were

gathered by means of questionnaires sent to the 44 districts tributary to the Canadian National Railway.

In the replies to the questionnaires it was shown that from 50 to 75 per cent of the clearing had been done by immigrants and that the large amount of clearing and breaking was due chiefly to the good supply of immigrant labor available. These figures for the acreage newly cleared and broken, during the past year, constitute a record for agricultural development in this portion of the Province.

United States Objects to Feeding Idle Horse

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Harry C. Whitehill, customs collector, has authorized the emergency sale of a horse, valued at \$15, seized by patrolmen when it was found to be hauling a liquor-laden wagon.

It is costing the United States \$1 per day to "board" the animal, and an emergency sale was authorized under a tariff regulation that provides for selling "perishable and other seized articles."

Chinese Boy Scout Troup Famed for Signaling Skill

Boston Unit 34, Twice Disbanded as Result of Boys
Growing Up, Is Reorganized Under
Efficient Leaders

Grown up, twice disbanded and reformed a third time, is the record of Troop 34 of the Boy Scouts of America in Boston, a Chinese troupe, in which there is not one Caucasian. The troupe carries on its rolls the names of the son and brother of a noted Chinese general, who was one of the members of the original troupe.

Gen. William Moy Ding, chief military instructor of the Cantonese Army, now in charge of the organization of the industries of Southern China, and at one time a pupil in Boston of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first President of the Republic of the East, was a member of the original Troop 34 and afterward its scout-

master. When the boys grew up and were drawn away by school and college and by occupations, there were not enough eligible Chinese boys over 12 years of age to fill the rolls, it was stated at Boy Scout headquarters.

Flags Returned to North Carolina

New Jersey Veterans of Civil
War Give Back Battle-
Torn Banners

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey and North Carolina shook hands over a long stretch of years here when veterans of the Union Army returned to veterans of the Confederacy two battle-torn flags captured during the Civil War, or, as the people of the South prefer to call it, "the war between the States."

The return of the flags took place at a luncheon here. Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey and members of his staff, Frank O. Cole of Jersey City, past state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and veterans from all parts of New Jersey joined with the North Carolinians in the gesture of good will. Alfred Cox of Raleigh, N. C., adjutant-general of the State, received the flags.

One of the flags was made from a woman's silk shawl and bore the designation "Surrey Marksmen." It was captured by the third regiment of the New Jersey Infantry at Manassas Junction, Va., in March, 1862.

The other flag, also of silk, was captured by the seventh New Jersey regiment from the Second North Carolina Regiment at Chancellorsville, Va., in May, 1863.

General Cox is the son of a Confederate general.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REVENUE

Canadian Pacific gross revenue from Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 was \$6,625,000, compared with \$6,686,000 in the 1927 period.

Pledge Calls for Good Deed Every Day



Chinese-American Youths Take Boy Scout Oath at Boston, Massachusetts.

Lindbergh Frieze in Capitol Favored

Flight to France Merits Recognition in the Rotunda,
Mr. Andrew Says

WASHINGTON—Visitors to the Capitol looking at a blank space in the frieze of the rotunda have been told that it is left for some historical incident worthy of being depicted to complete the story of American achievement. It is proposed by A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, that the vacant space be filled with a fresco, showing the landing of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at Le Bourget field in France.

The first picture in the series shows an Indian and an eagle with history recording on a tablet notable events. Among these events are the landing of Columbus, Penn's treaty with the Indians, the Battle of Lexington, the Declaration of Independence and other significant happenings in the development of the Nation. The latest group, not yet finished, represents the United States in the World War.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Andrew, which was referred to the Committee on Library, reads: "Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol depicting important milestones in the record of American achievement, the last section of which represents our country's part

"The troupe was disbanded, but as soon as younger brothers and others became old enough to make Boy Scouts, the group was formed again, retaining its original troupe number. George Moy Ding, a brother of the general, and Lan Tue Moy, another brother, were members of the second troupe.

After a time the troupe disbanded again. Now, again, it has been reformed, with Lan Tue Moy as its scoutmaster, and Wesley Moy, the son of Gen. William Moy Ding, as flag bearer.

"This troupe of Chinese boys is not without distinction," declared an official at the Boy Scout headquarters, who has supervised some of their work. "Certainly in their desire to learn scouting they overcome obstacles that will provide an example for many an American boy who hasn't tried."

"The 30 members attend the public school every day until late afternoon, and then, with only a half-hour intermission, go to a Chinese school until 8:30 in the evening. Even on Saturdays, a holiday for most boys, they are at school until noon. And in order to hold their Scout meetings they gather on Sunday afternoon."

"The troupe has attained note for its efficiencies in signaling, and has carried on this tradition to such an extent that they have been invited to many New England cities to give exhibitions. They are all real hikers and outdoor boys, and they absorb the Boy Scout oath and the Scout law as their rules of life."

The Sale of the Year Extraordinary Footwear at the Price of Ordinary!

Two pairs almost for the price of one . . . in many instances . . . and as Henry H. Tuttle customers well know . . . the opportunity of the year to complete your shoe wardrobe . . . at amazing savings for footwear of flattering style . . . and inspired craftsmanship.

Women's Footwear

Street Pumps
Street Oxfords
in Black and Tan

\$8.00
were up to \$15

Style shoes in
Patent and fancy
combinations

\$10.00
were up to \$15

Dress Pumps
in plain and
combination colors

\$12.00
were up to \$20

A fine assortment of Sport Oxfords at \$6.50
were up to \$13

Shoes for Men

Priced at \$9 - \$7 - \$6

Formerly priced from fourteen dollars to nine

Including fine appearing . . . long wearing Scotch grains . . . Oxfords in Tan Calf and Tan and Black Russia Calf

Mr. Charles G. Manaway, after a year's absence from Boston, has become associated with The Henry H. Tuttle Co. and would be pleased to meet his customers.

The HENRY H. TUTTLE CO.
ONE-FIFTY-NINE TREMONT STREET
BOSTON

in the World War, be completed by a portrayal of the arrival of Charles A. Lindbergh on the field of Le Bourget in France, an event which merits commemoration among the most notable contributions of American genius to human progress."

BRITAIN AGAIN REDUCES NAVY

First Lord of Admiralty
Announces Abandonment
of 8000-Ton Cruiser

LONDON (AP)—The Government, it is announced, has decided to go still further in its policy of naval disarmament, initiated after the failure of the tripartite conference.

The building program approved by Parliament in 1925 provided for the laying down of one 10,000-ton cruiser and two 8000-ton cruisers in each of the three years, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman, recently announced that it had been decided to abandon all the 10,000-ton vessels for the present and that one of the projected 8000-ton ships might be carried over until 1928-29. It has been determined to abandon the latter vessel altogether.

The net result is that in the two years in question only three 8000-ton vessels will be laid down, instead of four in this class, as originally proposed. Together with the elimination of the 10,000-ton ships, this will mean the saving of about \$5,500,000 (\$27,500,000).

It is understood that the program for destroyers and submarines will remain unchanged, and that construction of nine destroyers and six submarines will be included in next year's program.

TOKYO (AP)—Commenting on the assertion reported to have been made by Admiral Charles F. Hughes, chief of American naval operations, that America requires a minimum of 43 cruisers, Admiral Okada, naval minister, said that it would be necessary for Japan to do something to meet the situation if such a plan were realized.

YALE AND VASSAR BENEFIT
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Endowments of \$14,000 for Vassar College and \$8000 for Yale University were included in the will of Emily Allison Townsend admitted for probate here.

DISPUTE ARISES OVER ELECTION IN NICARAGUA

Supervision of United States
Reduced in Bill Before
House of Deputies

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—The Nicaraguan Congress is a house divided against itself as to the extent the Government should support United States supervision in the forthcoming presidential elections.

The Senate passed the electoral bill approved by the American Legation here. The House of Deputies, however, refused to pass it in the form approved.

A changed and amended measure was passed by the House at a second reading which reduces supervision to approval or disapproval of the elections by the United States instead of a virtual dictatorship over the native election machinery.

The project as passed by the Senate provided:

A national board of elections shall be named by the President of Nicaragua. The President of Nicaragua will remove the other members of the board upon the recommendation of the president of the national board.

Certification of Election
This national board shall have full power and authority to supervise the elections, issue regulations, with the force of law for inscriptions, canvassing the votes, etc.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, but one of those present must be the board president. The presence of the president alone shall be enough for a session, provided notice has been given the party members. No act shall be valid without the presence of the president.

Emergency measures presented by the board president in a session shall go into effect in 24 hours.

The national board shall examine the votes and present the certification of election.

The board of elections, through the president, shall be invested with the power to manage the service of the National Guard and to issue orders to avoid fraud and intimidation. The members of the national board

by this law shall continue in office until the resolutions of election are proclaimed.

Provisions of House Bill

The substitute bill of the House of Deputies provided:

The national board of elections shall have as a counselor a citizen of the United States, nominated by the American Government and appointed by the Nicaraguan Government. Each departmental board shall have an American counselor or adviser indicated by the counselor of the national board. Each precinct board shall have an American adviser indicated by the adviser of the board of his department.

The counselor of the national board shall make pertinent suggestions in regard to present laws, and if reforms are necessary they shall be submitted to Congress.

Neither the national nor departmental boards shall function without the presence of the American counselor and no act shall be valid without his presence.

Each party shall name an alternate or substitute on the national board.

The acts of departmental boards to be valid must be approved by the counselor and signed by him.

The national board with the American adviser shall instruct the departmental and precinct advisers. Upon the proclamation of the election, the intervention of the American advisers shall cease.

CONNECTICUT COMPANY WINS FASTENER CASE

BERLIN, Conn. (AP)—The Prentice Manufacturing Company, here, has won a decision in the United States Supreme Court involving millions of dollars in future business.

The case involves the invention by George E. Prentice, president of the company, of a patent interlocking device used to replace the clasp on articles of clothing and merchandise requiring a fastener. The rights to the invention have been contested in the courts for two years by the Friesinger Company of New Britain, Braher and Kreiger of Waterbury and a firm in Iowa.

PROF. H. S. TAYLOR HONORED

NEW YORK (AP)—Professor Hugh S. Taylor, head of the department of chemistry at Princeton University, has won the award of the Nichols Medal for 1928 in recognition of his research work in catalysis, the New York section of the American Chemical Society has announced.

COLLEGES' COST FOR YEAR IS SET AT \$300,000,000

More Generous Private and
State Support Needed,
Mr. Arnett Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The annual cost of higher education in the United States is \$300,000,000, and to maintain the system more generous private and state support, as well as more adequate fees from students are required, according to Trevor Arnett of New York City, chairman of the Commission of Permanent and Trust Funds of the Association of American Colleges, speaking before the fourteenth annual meeting of that body here. Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, of the University of Kentucky, chairman of the Commission on Cost of College Education, asserted the present financial resources of colleges generally "do not guarantee an expenditure per student adequate for an effective educational program."

"Thoroughly effective instruction cannot be maintained," he said, "at an expenditure per student annually below \$250." He declared salaries of teachers generally are far too low, and an efficient teaching staff cannot be operated at an average annual salary of less than \$2200.

"About a fourth of the total annual cost of higher education in the country," Mr. Arnett said, "is met through private philanthropy. Since 1900, gifts to education have increased enormously, so endowments of the higher institutions of learning are more than five times greater than in that year."

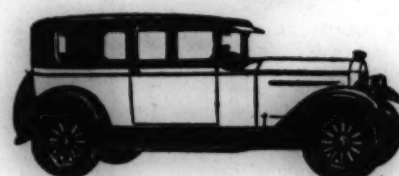
"The value of physical properties of these institutions exceeds \$1,000,000,000, while the endowments amount to another \$1,000,000,000."

RARE KIPLING BOOK SOLD

NEW YORK (AP)—A first edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Letters of Marque," Vol. 1, has been sold at auction for \$10,900, a record price. The volume, known as the Martindell copy, is believed one of four in existence.

BUTTE COPPER OMTS DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Butte Copper & Zinc Company has omitted its dividend for 1927, as earnings were not sufficient to warrant payment. In 1928 it paid a dividend of 20 cents.

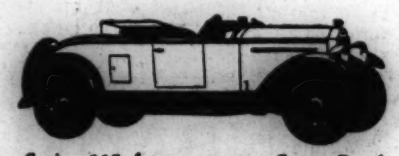
Buick Beauty . . . Buick Luxury . . . Buick Performance for only \$1195



Series 115 five-passenger two-door Sedan
—an ideal car for general family use.
\$1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



Series 113 two-passenger Coupe. A
typical Buick value—especially popular
for business. \$1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



Series 115 four-passenger Sport Roadster.
Smart, low-slung, youthful — a
Buick through and through. \$1195
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

You can buy a Buick closed car at prices as low as \$1195, f. o. b. factory. You can buy it on the liberal G.M.A.C. plan—with a moderate down-payment which may be taken care of by your present car in trade.

These prices mean maximum value, and in Buick you get the fine quality-features found in the most expensive cars.

You get real beauty—real comfort—real performance.

You get such advantages as Buick's Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers; Buick's famous valve-in-head six-cylinder engine—vibrationless beyond belief; Buick's sealed chassis; and Buick's smart, low-slung bodies by Fisher—advantages not to be duplicated in any other car of comparable price.

You get the unrivaled value resulting from Buick's unrivaled production in the quality field.

Come in—see Buick for 1928—compare it with other cars of similar price—then let the facts decide you to buy Buick.

SEDANS \$1195 to \$1995 : COUPES \$1195 to \$1850
SPORT MODELS \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G.M.A.C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation
FLINT, MICHIGAN

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FRENCH POLICY IN TUNISIA BECOMING CLEARLY DEFINED

Le Temps Declares the French Government Intends to Naturalize Aliens in the District at the Rate of 3000 a Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Because the settlement of outstanding differences between Italy and France regarding the treatment of Italians in Tunis is one of the main points in the negotiations between these two great powers, a clear statement of French purpose in Tunis becomes at this juncture of vital interest. That leading and generally official inspired newspaper, Le Temps, has recently published frankly the intent of the French Government to proceed with the naturalization of inhabitants in Tunis to the tune of some 3000 a year. This will be continued until the anomaly is cleared up whereby in this French protectorate Italians greatly outnumber French citizens. In 1926 there were 59,216 of the former to 11,030 of the latter.

Before giving in more detail the French program of naturalization, it might be found interesting to consider somewhat the history behind the present situation and the Italian viewpoint. It is unnecessary for our purpose to go back further than January, 1879. Rumors of French designs on Tunis had penetrated to Rome, and the Government of the hour in the Italian capital was asked flatly what the French were up to and what Italy was going to do about it. The reply was evasive and conciliatory to France. Throughout 1879 and 1880 the Italian Government was heckled about Tunis. Italy already had a colony there, held on a treaty basis with the local Bey. Tunis is but a short sail from Sicily and formed a natural settling ground for Italian emigrants. Many in Italy undoubtedly foresaw it becoming one day an Italian dependence of some sort.

Tunis Made a Protectorate
In the spring of 1881, France invaded Tunis and made it a protectorate by the Treaty of Bardo, signed May 12, 1881. This aroused a storm of protest from Rome. London, Berlin, and Vienna were asked to intervene, but to no purpose. Italy, however, from that moment drew away from France and sought rapprochement with Germany and with Austria-Hungary which was destined to develop into an alliance—an alliance which only the pressure of the Great War severed.

France made a gesture to mollify wounded Italian susceptibilities by framing the Convention of 1886. This was meant to permit Italians' retention of citizenship, legal, educational and linguistic rights. Various decrees, however, issued afterward tended to restrict these privileges for the Italians. During the past war, when Italian and French fought side by side, the French relaxed the vigor of their decrees and Italians came again into possession of some of that freedom they demanded and which they had prior to French government of the country. But in the final days of the war (Sept. 9, 1918), the French denounced the convention and the dawn was presaged of a policy of absorption of Italian nationals as rapidly as feasible.

Italians in Difficulties
Decrees issued by France in 1919 and 1921 made the situation still more difficult from the Italian point of view, the Italians claiming for one thing that they made the acquisition of real property by Italians almost prohibitive. The Morning Post, of London, published not long ago a series of articles from its Rome correspondent dealing with Italian claims in the Franco-Italian controversy. The information which formed the basis of these articles was said to be authoritative. What Italy desires with regard to Tunis was summed up as follows: that Italians remain Italians; that their children be educated in Italian schools and preserve their Italian identity; that measures be not introduced which make conditions of work difficult to non-French subjects; and that France

shall not apply to Tunis laws which should pertain legally only to territory over which France has no foreign rights, especially as such laws become in practice detrimental to Italians.

No French reply has been recorded which corresponds to an answer to the Italian claims, except indirectly. The indirect answer is the article in Le Temps. If, as is generally understood, Le Temps reflects the decisions of the French Government, then there is small hope that Italian aspirations in Tunis will be realized. In the accord which Benito Mussolini and Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, are expected to sign this year, there must be French concessions made to Italy, with respect to conditions in Tunis. But these concessions are likely to be extremely small.

French Quota to Be Increased
The French attitude of today is that as rapidly as possible the disparity between French and Italian nationals in Tunis must be made good. The French quota must be increased, and thus the present policy of naturalizing the non-French at the rate of 3000 annually must be continued. Tunis is to be made French.

In the fall of 1920, Lucien Saint was appointed French Resident-General of Tunis. In March of the following year a census was held. The result came as a shock to many Frenchmen and strengthened Italian claims for alleviations in the severity of French treatment of Italians in Tunis. The figures showed 84,798 Italians and only 54,476 French. The Maltese in 1921 were 15,520 (8395 in 1925). A decree was issued in the autumn of 1921, just a year after M. Saint took office, which was completed by a law of 1923, reducing to the merest minimum all formalities connected with the taking out of French citizenship. The result has been that instead of there being some 30,000 fewer French citizens than Italian, as was the case in 1921, the difference at the beginning of 1927 was less than 18,000.

Italians To Be Absorbed
Le Temps has now stated that the aim is "to make the French group in Tunis equal the Italian." This is to be accomplished at 3000 a year. In the opinion of Le Temps it would be unwise to absorb other nationals more rapidly than this. This total is expected to be made up of 1000 to 1250 Italians, in round numbers, 500 Maltese, 50 scattered races, like Greeks for instance, 1000 to 1250 Jews, and 250 Moslems.

Finally, this newspaper has remarked that equality in the French and Italian populations will mark "the first step accomplished in the constitution of the future French race of Tunis." One might infer from this that the translation of Tunis from a French protectorate into a complete possession is a French hope. It seems also that whatever Italy obtains from France on behalf of Italian nationals in Tunis will hardly stem for long the tide of French policy in that land.

Tunis has an area of some 50,000 square miles, or roughly the same as England (exclusive of Wales). There are estimated to be 2,000,000 Moslem inhabitants of Tunis, besides the Europeans, Maltese and Jews already referred to. The raising of citrus fruits along the coastal region, the production of olive oil from the groves in the hinterland, some mining (constantly increasing in value), weaving and pottery-making, are among the chief occupations of the country. In the Annuaire Général for 1927, we read that "His Highness

Bulgarian Monarch Congratulates Nation on Opening of New Line



KING BORIS III SPEAKS FROM THE ENGINE
After Cutting the Long Ribbon, His Majesty Declared the Levisky-Levich Railroad Open to Traffic. He Personally Drove the First Engine Over the New Track to Lovich, 36 Miles Distant, Stopping at Each Station En Route and Being Cheered by Great Crowds. At Lovich He Felicitated All on the Successful Completion of an Arduous Task. Not Less Than a Dozen Such Branch Lines Have Recently Been Completed or Are Under Construction.

Mohammed el Habib Pasha, Bey and possessor of the Kingdom of Tunis, ascended to the throne in 1922." But the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its representative, M. Saint, Resident-General, controls the land, its finance, its defense, and Le Temps has intimated, its destiny also.

ENGLAND HAS FACTORY FOR GOODYEAR TIRES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A party of 24 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, from Akron, O., recently arrived at Wolverhampton, Eng., where the company has established a factory for the manufacture of tires and other motor accessories. They form the first contingent of a group of 50 which will remain at Wolverhampton for about six months to familiarize the British mechanics with the methods of the Goodyear Company and to get the new factory into efficient operation. After it is in good running order only about half-a-dozen Americans will remain.

The coming of this new establishment is greeted with much enthusiasm in the Midlands. The wages will be generous and the work of an agreeable character. In Wolverhampton, especially, such a large plant as that of the Goodyear Company will be exceedingly welcome. The original intention to house the men in private homes or boarding establishments seemed scarcely practical and so it was decided to provide a dormitory. That has been done, and an establishment equipped with all American conveniences is ready for the men from Akron.

Frankford Office
Oxford Bank Building
Frankford and Oxford Aves.
NOTARY PUBLIC Both Phones
24-Hour Auto Tag Service
FREDERICK G. WEBER
MORTGAGES
Real Estate
INSURANCE
PHILADELPHIA
Represented by MRS. E. W. TAY
Main Office 3232 Frankford Ave.
Open Monday and Friday Eve.

Home of
Delicious Pastry
Aunt Betty's
Pastry Shop
4 Arcade Building
(Next to Ardmore National Bank)
Ardmore, Penn.
Phone Ardmore 800

There is no richer, fresher milk
than our "A" Milk



Suppree Ice Cream

"Notice the Flavor"
Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPREE-WILLS-JONES
PHILADELPHIA

CANBEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCANTILE DARTY OCEAN CITY

DESIGNS SHOW BEAUTY OF PLANS OF ST. PAUL'S

A. F. E. Poley Spends 20 Years Reproducing Every Item of Wren's Masterpiece

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Macaulay once said that if every copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" should be lost to the world, he would be able to replace those tremendous works from memory. Something of the same sort might be said about St. Paul's cathedral, now that the huge task of Arthur F. E. Poley, silver medalist of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been completed.

Mr. Poley has spent 20 years in reproducing every item of Wren's majestic masterpiece. His work, now about to be published, gives every detail of the structure in plan, section, and elevation, with exterior and interior views. It is said that few present-day architects had any accurate conception of the intricate beauty of St. Paul's until they had seen these plans and drawings.

When Mr. Poley was a young architect he secured permission from Dean Gregory, then head of the cathedral authorities, to mount the scaffolding and make drawings when the west portico was being restored. His discovery then made him so enthusiastic that he has kept them up for two decades and probably knows more about Wren's work than any other architect.

Sir Reginald Blomfield has written an introduction to the work, in which he says: "The result is worthy of the splendid building. . . . He has at length done justice to St. Paul's in a series of 32 plates, which seem to me, in their accuracy and precision of draftsmanship, quite the best thing that has been done in this country. His drawings are a welcome return to the fine and scholarly technique of the eighteenth century."

The list of subscribers for the completed work is headed by Queen Mary.

Established 1823 Charge Accounts Solicited
E. Bradford Clarke Co.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Strawberry
Jam
Home made
and delicious
15-ounce jars, 45c
\$5.25 per dozen
Strictly Family Grocers for
Over 100 Years

SALE NOW IN PROGRESS
BONWITTELLER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

RETIRING
FROM
13th & CHESTNUT
PHILADELPHIA

THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE SOLD

TWO STORES FOR THIS SALE
Negligees, Underwear, Hats—On Sale at 13th & WALNUT

CONDITIONS OF SALE
because of the tremendous response we must eliminate
CHARGES ALTERATIONS CREDITS
EXCHANGES APPROVALS

SOON "4 BLOCKS WEST" to 17th AND CHESTNUT

Jeanette's
Flower
Shop
823 Lancaster Avenue
Bryn Mawr, Pa. Phone 570

PHILADELPHIA
NEW
SPRING
HATS
All Afloat
With Beauty
Unusual—but not expensive
La Paix
1118 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

"Service That Makes Friends
and Keeps Them"
Fine Grade of Wrapping Paper
Bags and Boxes
for every line of business.
WHOLESALE ONLY
JOS. A. THOMPSON
144 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia
Phone Market 2268

Start the New Year Right
by Wearing
Furs of the Better Grade
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE wonderful
quality of Abbott-
maid lends new de-
liciousness to your
favorite flavors.
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia and Seashore
the de luxe
Abbottmaid ICE CREAM

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you
may be justly proud. Woven in our own great
Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hard-
wick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally
selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs
Hardwick & Magee Co.
1230 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Winner's Candies
are Winners"
CHOCOLATES
BON BONS
BUTTER CRISP
BUTTER CREAMS
Parcel Post Orders Promptly Filled
WINNER'S
4017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Bering 9975

TRY
March's
Philadelphia
Scrapple
A delicious pork product
fried like sausage
Six Pounds
for One Dollar
Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at
40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid
(Add 3 cents per pound postage
above zone 5)
A. H. March Packing
Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

PRINTING ENGRAVING
VALENTINE
GREETING CARDS
Dainty and beautiful as well
as the frivolous, are exten-
sively displayed at this time.
A pretty little HOSPITALITY
card should be sent after your
week-end visit. These will
be found in good taste at:
DECKER'S
24 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To Our
Philadelphia Friends
You Can Obtain
Sims Malt-O-Wheat
at
Gimbel
Bros.
Sims MALT-O-WHEAT CO.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Fashions
RENAULT
1725 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Dresses
for Every Occasion

in Materials and Styles Seldom Found
at Our Price

\$24.75
Nothing Less Nothing More

Clearance of Fur Trimmed Coats

39.00 49.00 69.00 99.00

WERE

75.00 95.00 125.00 225.00

Under the Personal Supervision of
MR. LOUIS STONE

With the Libraries

The South African Public Library, Cape Town

Cape Town, S. A. Special Correspondence

THE building up of a great library is not effected only through the richness of endowment, but is due still more to age and wise management. The South African Public Library at Cape Town has never been richly endowed with money, a succession of able administrators, the wise control of scholarly trustees and consistent aims followed through more than a century have resulted in a collection of books which is the pride of the country and has been the admiration of travelers since Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, called it, as far back as 1830, "the bright eye of the Cape."

Library history in South Africa begins with a bequest in 1761 by one Joachim Nicolaas van Dessel, secretary to the Orphan Chamber under the Dutch East India Company. He left a collection of 4665 volumes, together with a modest sum in rix dollars for upkeep "to serve as a foundation of a public library for the advantage of the community." These books remained in charge of the Dutch Reformed Church as trustees for the inhabitants for nearly 60 years. To this was transferred the Orphan Master's books, and the doors were thrown open to the public. Sir John Barrow, the traveler, was appointed London representative and was soon forwarding books through the agency of John Murray the publisher. Management by the two Dutch Reformed clergymen soon proved unsatisfactory and first Thomas Pringle, the poet and friend of Zachary Macaulay, and then A. J. Jardine were appointed on the recommendation of Sir Walter Scott, as paid librarians.

For 10 years the library existed as a purely state-supported institution until a time of financial stringency forced the Governor of the day to withdraw all financial support, and the committee of management had to perforce to change the character of the library, relying for the satisfaction of financial needs on charges made for the loan of books. It was not until the grant of representative institutions to Cape Colony in 1854 that the Government again gave a grant-in-aid, but the library has never lost its subscription character and still obtains a third of its income from the payments of borrowers. In this same year Sir George Grey became Governor of the colony, a man who left the mark of his culture and learning on Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and was to enrich the libraries of Auckland and Cape Town with the fruits of a lifetime spent in the collection of books. To him Cape Town owes the present site of its library, facing on one side the Houses of Parliament and on the other the public gardens laid down by the pioneer factors of the Dutch East India Company in the eighteenth century. Through his influence Parliament provided the funds for a building large enough to contain all the books received until the rapid growth of the past decade rendered extensive additions necessary.

Some of the Treasures

But far more than site and building does the South African Library owe to Sir George Grey. In 1880 he presented to it his wonderful collection of incunabula, illuminated manuscripts, and philological books. Among the books printed in the fifteenth century is that extremely rare and beautiful book known as the Milan Psalter of 1481; one of the earliest examples of printing in Greek, it is said to be the first book which contains any part of the Bible printed in the Greek tongue. Particularly rich in early specimens of Italian typography, there are several examples of the craftsmanship of Nicolas Jenson of Venice, including the first book printed in Roman type which that excellent printer issued in 1470. England is represented by two Caxtons, one of them a very perfect specimen of Humphrey Hiden's "Polychronicon," by several examples of the art of Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and others. Among Wynkyn de Worde's books is the well-known "De proprietatibus rerum" of Bartholomaeus Glanville, the first book printed on paper made in England. Among the French early printed books are a large number of missals printed on vellum by such masters as Antoine Vernet, Gilet de Hardouyn, and Thomas Kerner; some of

these are richly illuminated and adorned with fine miniatures, others with woodcuts. The Grey Collection contains good copies of the First and Second Folios of Shakespeare, all Benser in the first editions, a first "Paradise Lost," all Bence in the first, Tyndale's New Testament, and many another rarity of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The manuscripts are hardly less interesting than the printed books, beginning as they do with a Gospel paraphrase of the tenth century written in half-uncial characters possibly in Yorkshire or Northumbria. The eleventh century is represented by some sermons of the Venerable Bede. A fourteenth century Dante has brought scholars from Oxford and Cambridge to examine it. A manuscript of the first quarter of the fourteenth century of the "Roman de la Rose" has been said by experts to be one of the earliest copies of the poem. The readings of this manuscript vary greatly, almost in every line from the printed edition. A highly critical value is assigned to a Flemish translation of Sir John de Mandeville's travels, written under the personal superintendence of the author, whose portrait forms the frontispiece. There are two beautiful quatrains of Petrarch; one manuscript of the Poems and Triumphs, with the poet's portrait in the first initial, is remarkable for the peculiar shaking or trembling characters in which it is written to show with what emotion Petrarch's divine compositions were copied.

A Book of Hours, richly illuminated and adorned with 12 miniatures by Jean Bourdichon, once belonged to Margaret de Valois, whose arms appear on one of the miniatures and whose monogram is worked into the binding. The collection contains some hundreds of manuscripts relating to the philology of Africa and not a few dealing with the languages of Australasia and Polynesia. Many are the works of famous missionaries such as Van der Kemp, Robert Moffat and his son-in-law, David Livingstone. One manuscript vocabulary of the Tete and Lunda dialects is still wrapped in the native trade cloth in which Livingstone carried it during his famous journey across Africa in 1855 when he discovered the Victoria Falls. Interspersed amongst its pages are maps of the tributaries of the Zambesi roughly sketched in pen and ink. In addition to these manuscript vocabularies, folk tales and translations of the Gospels are the earliest printed books, pamphlets and broad sheets in nearly every dialect of western, southern and eastern Africa, including those of the American missionaries in Natal and Zululand from 1838 to 1845. Indeed, in this respect, the collection is far richer than is the British Museum.

A Subscription Library

Enough, perhaps, has been said to indicate the varied riches of the Grey collection. Though a subscription library, the administration has never listened to popular clamor and has always, in considering whether any particular work should be bought, taken account of whether the library ought to contain the book rather than whether it will be read. While the library has subscribers to serve, it never forgets it is the national reference library of southern Africa, and in addition, has to supply the needs of two universities. That the high standard set is appreciated is indicated by the fact that the library has subscribers as far away as Rhodesia and South West Africa who are sure of the satisfaction of needs for which libraries situated 1000 miles nearer to them cannot suffice.

As regards the literature of Africa it has always been the aim of the administration to purchase everything printed concerning the territory south of a line drawn from Lake Chad to Khartoum wherever this may be published or in whatever language written. Lack of funds prohibits equal strength in the literature

of all branches of learning but the aim has been to be as complete as possible.

The South African Public Library is also proud of its mathematical books and serial publications which when it obtains the famous private collection of Sir Thomas Muir, will rank it as one of the foremost mathematical libraries in the world. In recent years the library has been enriched by many private collections and by masses of political papers such as those of the Rt. Hon. J. K. Merriman, last Prime Minister of Cape Colony, comprising 17,000 documents covering the period 1841-1924, and of the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, for many years the leader of the Dutch at the Cape.

There is no library association in South Africa and the profession is quite unorganized, but the South African Public Library demands professional qualifications such as possession of the certificates of the English Library Association or the diploma in librarianship from London University for its higher posts.



Record only the Sunny Hours

Protection

(From the Walla Walla Bulletin)

Walla Walla, Wash.

A TALE is told by W. G. Coleman, prosecuting attorney, to bear out the statement that truth is stranger than fiction.

A robin greeted him as he left his home on Newell Street by hopping close to him and making queer noises to attract attention. Mr. Coleman took a step forward and the bird followed, drumming with his wings and indicating that he wanted to be friendly.

A second and closer look showed that the bird's bill had been injured, the lower part being turned to the side so that it made a cross with the upper part. The robin made no move when Mr. Coleman stooped to pick it from the ground and take it into his house, where he straightened the bill as best he could.

With the deed performed, Mr. Coleman went to the door and released the bird, which flew away at once.

O. J. ROSS SEEMS PRESIDENTY

COLUMBUS, O. (P)—Olin J. Ross, Columbus attorney and member of counsel for the Association Opposed to Blue Laws, has announced he is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. He indicated he probably will seek preferential endorsement in Ohio against Senator Frank B. Willis or any other candidates.

Good Shoes

For the Whole Family

The State Shoe Store

A. "Bud" Mills & Son

210 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

RICHARD Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants

At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1798

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

RUG CLEANING and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—Courtesy and Service

Adams & Swett

ROXBURY, MASS.

Rug Cleaners for 70 Years

Higland 4100-4101-4103

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - \$1,000,000

Surplus - 2,500,000

BOSTON OFFICE
24 Congress Street

ROXBURY OFFICE
244 Washington Street

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER

EXPERT REPAIRING

RE-STRING & REPAIRED 50¢ and Up

ARTHUR W. FITZ

21 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

Please Bring or Send Your Bank Book for Verification in JAN. or FEB.

As required by law we are calling in books for verification during these months.

Suffolk Savings Bank

for Season and Others

No. 1833 Assets \$59,000,000

1 Tremont St. (Boston Bk. Bldg.)

Open Daily, P. M. 1 to 5

Also Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9

HATHAM

CREAM CHEESE

BUY IT BY THE SLICE at your dealer's

Made by T. F. HATHAM CO., BOSTON

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Caplan

200 N. ST. BOSTON

Kenmore 5042

Beacon Jeweler

Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

SPECIALISTS ON SWISS WATCHES

240A Massachusetts Avenue BOSTON

Sunset Stories

Slide, Scroggins, Slide!!

THE moon over Boston Common looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

All in all, moon, sky and air—not to mention stars twinkling like a Fourth of July sparkler—made the kind of winter's night when boys, girls, squirrels and other lively living things sniff and say "Ah-h-h-h!"

Mr. Scroggins sniffed and said just that.

With cane, high hat and long-tailed coat he was on his way to the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets to meet Florrie, the portly pigeon, Fib, the sprightly sparrow and a few others, thence to go to the Public Garden lake for a moonlight frolic on the ice.

So excited was Scroggins that he ran most of the way on all fours—which was quite unusual for him—and in about as little time as it has taken to read these words, he was arm in arm with Fib and Florrie and, followed by many other squirrels and pigeons, on his way to the lake.

It was free of people. The little Commoners usually have their frolics when they can be alone. As the party reached the lake, frozen tight in a silver sheet of shiny ice, a number of sq. irrels, pigeons and sparrows rushed to try the ice.

"H-O-O-O-L-D U-P-P!" shouted Florrie, Fib, Mr. Scroggins and a number of the other more experienced frolicers. "Mr. Scroggins First!"

For custom has for years decreed that the first slide of the frolic is made by Mr. Scroggins, the oldest squirrel on Boston Common—if not in the world.

"Yes! Yes! Mr. Scroggins first!" agreed everyone, and the crowd of merry-makers lined up and Scroggins

looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

He looked like a peppermint wafer, only bigger, and the sky was clear and the air still.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins, looked carefully at the lake, and then rolled up his coat sleeves. Why he did this, no one knew, but he always did. Then he pulled his hat down over his ears, took his cane firmly by the middle with both hands, drew back from the lake a bit and in a rush and a scamper came pell-mell at the ice.

"Hooryay!" shouted everyone.

"Hooryay!" echoed Mr. Scroggins as his feet touched the ice. Away he sailed across the surface in a path of moonlight, straight as an arrow. And when he reached the end of the slide, back he came even more swiftly. As he slid into the bank, another great shout went up, and the frolic was on.

It was fast and furious sliding for over an hour, but at last at a shout from Florrie, after everyone had slid and slid and then slid some more, the crowd gathered around for a picnic. And in a very few minutes after gathering around it, they had wrapped themselves around it, and barely a morsel was left. Which made the frolic practically perfect.

CHICAGO INTERESTED IN MEMORIAL THEATER

LONDON—Chicago is displaying more interest in Shakespeare and in the proposed new memorial theater at Stratford than any other American city, according to Archibald Flower, chairman of the organization raising funds for the new structure. Mr. Flower has just returned to England from a three months' tour of the United States and Canada to raise funds. He obtained about \$1,000,000.

"I found greater interest in Shakespeare in Chicago than perhaps anywhere else in the United States," said Mr. Flower. Speaking of the generous giving both in America and Canada, he said: "It came from the rich, who contributed their thousands of dollars, and from the poor, who sent in their modest dollar. I found the man in the backwoods of Canada as appreciative of Shakespeare as the town dwellers."

MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR OPENS SCOTS CHURCH

BOMBAY—The formal opening of the Somerville Memorial Church, attached to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, at Jodhpur, was of

VERA

smokers, the original transparent lesson mark—has been considered for 15 years to be the most satisfactory of any in the world. Graciously, we have from students and sample order by 5 stamps.

Pocket Size \$1.50. Special Size \$2.00.

G. J. KORDULA

425 E. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Kaufman's Beauty Salon

is now located at 46 Temple Place BOSTON

Tel. Capitol 5174

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

ALL STYLES OF

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES.

Reduced to clear stock and to acquaint you with the unusual comfort and satisfaction found in these wonderful shoes

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

WOMEN'S

Many unusual values regularly \$10 to \$14.50

now \$7.85

\$9.85 and \$11.85

Wide Range of Sizes and Widths

HOSIERY

Our regular \$1.50 sheer all silk chiffon, now specially priced..... \$1.95

Broken sizes \$1.65 to \$1.35

Chiffon..... \$1.35

MEN'S

Most Styles

now priced at \$8.85

Especially fine values—Up-to-the-minute styles—Wonderful fit and comfort

Try a pair and get real comfort

Special Values in WOOL SOCKS and WOOL MIXTURES

ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP BOOT SHOP

40-42 PROVIDENCE ST. ~ HOTEL STATLER BOSTON

SHOP FOR MEN

SHOP FOR WOMEN

Photographers Seek Rare Okapi of Congo

Americans to Build House With Developing Laboratory for 25 Cameras

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—An expedition to photograph that extremely rare animal, the okapi, in its native haunts in the Congo is being undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson with the help of George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company. This information was given to the press following the recent arrival here of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

How little is known of the okapi can be gathered from the fact that it is said to have been seen only once by a white person. It was in 1900 that its presence was first reported, and it was then in the Belgian Congo. Its hindquarters are striped after the manner of the zebra, although the predominating color is reddish chestnut. In general appearance the okapi resembles the giraffe, except that the neck is much shorter. On the head are small horns.

At Nairobi, in British East Africa, it is understood, the Johnsons have built a house which will be equipped with an up-to-date developing laboratory. They will have with them 25 cameras, as they will use in taking some pictures five or six of these cameras at once. They purpose making an initial two months' survey trip into the Congo before commencing the actual photographic work. It is planned to spend a year or two in this part of Africa, although the Johnsons expect to return next fall to America for a few months, returning afterward to Africa.

Wage earners who were paid about \$387 and \$261 in 1913 have now received increases which have nearly or just caught up with the rise in prices. The lowest wage earners on the list, those who secured \$180 in 1913, have shown an apparent contradiction to the rule displayed in the other increases, and have received only an inconsiderable advance in real income.

The figures were derived by a comparison of income received in 1913 and in 1924, both net and gross, and include the net and gross indices of change.

CLIFTON B. LUND Watches and Jewelry

Foreign and Domestic Watch Repairing

308 Boylston Street (Corner Arlington) BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Kenmore 7928

"A pound of butter, please!"

YOUR REQUEST, "A pound of butter, please," may bring disappointment because you do not know what kind of butter you will receive. There's a more satisfactory way to buy butter—ask for Fairmont's Better Butter. This name is your guarantee of uniformly good butter. Made from real cream, Fairmont's Better Butter is rich and pure, and is sold in double-wrapped cartons to protect its delicate flavor.

Ask your grocer for Fairmont's Better Butter

FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

A Part of Every Good Meal

PERSONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

How to Order a Telephone

We would be poor business men if, having something to sell, we didn't make it easy for customers to buy it.

We do this by establishing conveniently located telephone Business Offices.

In Greater Boston your order for telephone service will go to one of the six districts into which the Metropolitan Division is sub-divided. Each district has its complete organization of Commercial, Plant and Traffic Departments. In effect, each district is a small local telephone company, with broad powers, and with a local Business Office the address of which Page 3 of the Boston Telephone Directory will supply.

In addition, we have two general Business Offices in the commercial and shopping centers of Boston.

If it is inconvenient for you to call in person at one of these offices, you may call from any public telephone. Simply ask for "Business Office." There will be no charge for such a call.

The question then arises: What kind of service do you want? This is important to you and to us.

We have rates to meet varied telephone requirements. Tell us where you would be likely to call, and how often; tell us, also, if you can, how frequently you are likely to be called; then our representatives can and will advise intelligently, and in your interest, the kind of service best suited to your needs.

In choice of service, your interests come first, because we hope to serve you not merely for today or tomorrow, but for a lifetime.

CLINTON B. ALLSOPP, Division Manager

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

245 State Street, Boston

Stop that irritating knock!

Jenney Ethyl Gasoline (winter grade) will do it. Gives you increased power, flexibility and speed. Neutralizes the harmful effects of carbon and actually puts it to work!

And if you own one of the new high-compression engines, Jenney Ethyl Gas will give you a still bigger thrill. The first tankful will surprise you—continued use gives positive efficiency. Get it at the nearest Jenney Station.



The Gasoline you buy at Jenney Stations must meet rigid specifications before we offer it to you. It is always clean, powerful, dependable—a true quality product. And as practical improvements are made in the development of motor fuel, you can depend upon Jenney to have them for you.

JENNEY GASOLINE

JENNEY MFG Co.—Est 1912

REPEAL IS URGED OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Freer Rein in Industry, Says
Australian, Would Mean
Low Costs and High Pay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PERTH, W. Aust.—"Round table conferences are practically futile with the present background of wages and costs," declared William Brooks, president of the Council of Employers of Australia at the annual conference, which this year was held in Perth. According to him, wearisome repetitions were heard from politicians and academic theorists concerning the desirability of what was almost facetiously described as the "best-of-both-worlds" policy, while the inevitable result of their cast-iron law court industrial system was further to widen the breach, and to trust the fortunes of national industrial prosperity and development to the whim of the judicial authorities, whose unimpeachable integrity was more than counter-balanced by the vagaries of their sentimental and impractical determinations.

Suggestions for improvement
It must not be thought, Mr. Brooks emphasized, that employers were averse to "getting together" with their employees either individually, or in sections of industry, but they realized that round-table conferences were practically futile at present. In New South Wales they had the spectacle of a pure industrial dictatorship, by legal enactment, of one man whose decision in industrial matters was final, and from whom there was no appeal. This industrial dictator had recently decreed that preference to unionists meant that no person, who was not a unionist, could be retained in any industry governed by an award unless he joined a union, and that no unionist could be discharged by any employer if there was a nonunionist in his employ.

As remedies for industrial unrest, Mr. Brooks proposed: Substitution of conciliation for arbitration. Abolition of all penalties as provided under existing arbitration laws, excepting as regarded the payment of the standard, or minimum, wage, as fixed by the court. Complete organization of employers in all sections of industry in order that they might be able to negotiate with organizations of employees on an equal footing. Reduction of taxation directly affecting primary and secondary industries by Federal and state departments.

Limit Asked on State Laws
The conference carried a resolution, expressing the opinion that the system of compulsory arbitration had largely failed, and that the time was ripe to seek its abolition in favor of better means of achieving the main purposes for which the system was introduced.

It was urged that the Federal Government should give serious and exhaustive consideration to the possibility of preventing state legislatures from imposing additional payments from the maintenance of families of workers in industry governed by federal awards, beyond the provisions of the award of the Federal Arbitration Court. The conference also recorded its disapproval of national insurance, as its introduction would overlap state legislation, and would also place burdens on industry for which it is not responsible, and to which it should not be subjected.

Another resolution urged all employers to maintain, by every legitimate means, the unrestricted engagement of labor, and that no employer should be permitted to lodge against militant leaders dictating terms of employment and preventing their own members from accepting work on terms made by the courts. The conference viewed with disfavor the action of governments undertaking industrial, manufacturing or commercial enterprises, on the ground that the system was economically unsound and would have a restrictive effect on the investment of private capital in the industries of the country.

Employers Eager to Be Fair
Mr. Brooks remarked that employers of labor, as such, had few friends in the parliaments of the Commonwealth. The adoption of a 44-hour week throughout Australia entailed an increase of at least \$50,000,000 per annum in the cost of industrial output, as compared with a universal 48 hours. He had little sympathy with much of the sentimental and academic talk indulged in by many public men and writers on industrial relationships. There was no sweating or oppression in Australian industrial life. Employers of labor and employers' organizations were eager to deal fairly with the employees.

But what they should agitate and organize for was the right to perfect freedom from restrictions in their industrial operations, either in relation to piecework, payment by results, a bonus system, copartnership or any fair arrangement with their employees which would give them a greater return for their labor, which would not increase the cost of living, and which would tend to prosperity and expansion of industrial enterprises. There was a consensus of opinion that Australia depended too much upon money borrowed from other countries. The greatest error of labor policy was based upon the assumption that all the benefits from increased output went to the employer. Increased output meant lower costs of production, a reduction in the cost of living, higher wages with increased purchasing power, industrial prosperity, the ready investment of capital in industrial enterprises, and a natural growth of their industrial operations. The employees in Australia were more and more overlooking these facts.

ITALIANS DEFEAT REBELS IN AFRICA

ROME (AP)—Italian and native troops, operating from several bases in Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, are reported to have pacified the dissident sections after an encircling movement in the Meridiana oasis, the Zalla

country. They broke up one armed caravan, and numerous skirmishes took place between Jan. 3 and 14. The Italian casualties, including colonials, are given as nine killed and 14 wounded; the rebel tribesmen left 100 men on the fields after the engagements, and others were killed by bombers. Four hundred prisoners and 500 rifles were taken, as well as 30,000 sheep, 8000 camels, 500 tents and a quantity of provisions.

STATE TAKES OVER AULD ALLOWAY KIRK

LONDON—It will be gratifying to admirers of Robert Burns in the United States and elsewhere to know that the famous "auld haunted kirk" at Alloway in Scotland, has been reclaimed from its recently neglected state.

Following upon an appeal for its better guardianship as made to King George V by Capt. Edward Page Ganton, an Illinoisian of Scottish descent long resident in London, the British Government has taken over the property as an ancient monument to be under official protection in perpetuity as a memorial to Scotland's greatest poet and most widely beloved son.



"Bless Me, But I Tawt Ye Was Maronites!"

JAPANESE DECRY NAVAL PROGRAM

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese vernacular newspapers continue to decry the recently announced American naval program saying that it is inconsistent with the United States' professed desire for peace as shown by the proposal of a pact to outlaw war and the promotion of the recent three-power disarmament conference at Geneva.

Chugal Shogyo thinks that a reduction of armaments is the prerequisite of an effective pact against war. The paper says the United States would do better to reduce armaments rather than plan to increase them if the country were really sincere, especially since the announcement of the naval program simultaneously with the proposal of an anti-war pact "a practical joke."

Three Machines Prepare for April Transatlantic Passenger Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Rohrbach factory, outside Copenhagen is at present busy with three huge new Roma planes for transatlantic traffic, the name being an abbreviation or condensation of the two words, Rohrbach and Mars.

The works do not aim at making a fresh sports record, but their desire is to show that already at the present day it is possible to establish regular passenger flying service between Europe and America. When the parts have been completed at Kastrup, the Danish factory in the island of Amak, close to Copenhagen, they will be sent to Berlin for assembling and the completed machine will then be sent, by river and across the Baltic, being too large for railway transport, back to Kastrup in order to be tried over the Sound and farther at sea.

The design and construction have been very carefully prepared, the wing distance measures 33 meters, the length of the machine is 24.4 meters and its three Burmeister & Wain motors, each of 800-horsepower capacity, are calculated to insure a speed of 230 kilometers (nearly 150 miles) per hour with a complement of 12 passengers, a crew of four as

Hikers Make Newfoundland More Than Non-Stop Point on Map

For Transatlantic Fliers It Is a Land to Pass Over—
but Afoot It Reveals Unusual Villages, Rugged
Beauty and "Wonderful" Friendly Folk

IN NEWFOUNDLAND, a year ago, as we sat idly on a fish stake in the little village of Quidi Vidi, watching Jim "Hickling" the silvery spool of the morning's catch through the window of the fish house, I casually remarked that the purple headland to the east was the one which saw the start of the triumphant Alcock-Brown flight over the Atlantic. Since then Lindbergh has flown over the same hill and, due to the various other fliers who have set out over the Atlantic, the names of towns and villages of the Province have become familiar far and wide.

Newfoundland, even though it is England's oldest colony, is a little-known island. And one of its charms, that of a quaint and with-hospitality. And after the straight highways of the West, we were filled with joy over the little roads which we found. The roads of the island, apart from the very few ones for automobiles, of which progressive Newfoundlanders are deservedly proud, are alluring ones which wind and twist between stone walls or picket fences, roads which tumble over a hill to an outport village and then scramble up a hill away from it, which meander through a shady valley and riot over a spashed palette of a "harrens." It is windy, grassy, rocky and always surprising.

Much Astonishment
This is a country where the fishermen casually walk miles to trace their cattle and work their "gardens," but where they do not walk for enjoyment. Therefore, from the very moment of our start we created much astonishment when to the curious we admitted we were on the road for fun.

"God bless me soul, but I tawt ye was maronites (peddlers) or entertainers. Got yer beds in them packs? Me father's family, did yer ever see their packs?"

Sophisticated cars from St. John's sped by, every head craning to behold us. The entire young population of the outports followed us out of town. My husband was forgiven everything, being from "The States," but my sister and I were often looked at askance—hiking clothes for women not being generally seen. One day we came over the rise of a stony hill to see jogging toward us on a road an old bearded chap, almost invisible behind his shaggy Torbay nag. (A long cart has two large wheels, is longer than broad, and looks something like a waffle, but the holes really are holes. One sits on the edge nearest the horse's tail and one's feet hang over the edge. One joggles.)

"Lord love ye!" says he, "an' where be ye a-goin' to at all? Be ye men or be ye girdles? Well, after careful consideration of our blushing faces, 'ye two be girdles. Travellin', are ye? My byes, ye be dandies."

My crowning joy came the day I asked a woman at her cottage door if I could go back on the hill behind her house to make a drawing. She kindly answered: "Yes, me son."

From all this it may be seen that on our trip we ignored the modest aspects of the island, we neglected the auto roads for the "rude" trails and those that wound down to the sea, and found a pleasure in those outports which took their own way regardless of the demands of the times. Still, many signs of the encroaching tide of standardization may be seen and we fear that before long pop stands and "hot dog" wagons may be legion.

Newfoundland has such a broken shore line that many bays and hundreds of inlets provide long blue fingers of ocean which penetrate the rocky barriers of outer coast to the softer, more level and brush-clothed slopes within. Here, in unbelievably romantic situations, cling villages to the narrow stretch of beach and cliff behind. From a distance the fresh little box houses may have an unmistakably "English" aspect, because so many of them are perched up on stilts and also because in front lies a fringe of fishing flakes, also on long stilts ending in the water. The houses are white, gray, brown, yellow, pink, green and blue. Beards and behind them on the hill are steep little gardens well fenced in. There is always a large church which, except in the very smallest places, towers above everything else. And rocking in the water below is a small navy of gay little boats. The larger places spread out more, of course, and have a busy bustling look, with barns and warehouses and graceful three- or four-masted in the harbor.

At the Lumpy Edge of a Hay Field
The first night out we slept under the alders at the very lumpy edge of a hay field and watched the stars roll around and a mist wreath the moon and the toils (sugar loaf hills) overblacken weirdly in the half light. But the dawn, breaking in purple

drawn insularity, may, if the predictions of Lindbergh, Bellanca and others come true, soon be a thing of the past. If Newfoundland becomes a station in the air route between North America and Europe, crash into a land still remote will come the foremost legions of the twentieth century.

St. John's, the capital city, over and above the quaintness which comes from charm of position, from towering cathedrals and winding streets, from all the colorful tangle and bustle of an old port, has a superimposed modernity. Beyond the outports towns and villages with few exceptions are strongly individual and still far from the steady stream of traffic and communication.

It was to see such places that for a breezy fortnight, my husband, sister and I tramped along the shores of two of the beautiful bays which indent the peninsula of Avalon. Passing through the larger and more modern towns we revelled in quiet fishing villages. We were inundated

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMAN TO MEET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Republican county chairmen in New York State have been called to meet at Schenectady on Jan. 28 by George K. Morris, chairman of the state committee, to discuss plans for perfecting the Republican state organization.

This move is interpreted by Republicans not aligned with the organization as being directed against the presidential nomination of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Charles D. Hillis, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, has repeatedly stated that New York's delegation to the Republican National Convention would go to Kansas City unaffiliated and is opposed to any efforts being made to obtain pledges.

January Clothing Reduction

All Clothing Reduced

DOUTRICH'S
Always Reliable
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

over a steel gray sea, the dark green trees meeting Conception Bay, the gray curl of smoke from the village below, combined with the smell of bacon and eggs from the breakfast the early bird was cooking, made us long to set out again. We climbed the hill in the fresh wind watching the mist blow away from the craggy toils, revealing a landscape of shiny white hills, a road mounting ever up, and, far below, beyond yellow fields, a shiny blue sea.

It was Sunday morning, and in answer to the bells the people were hurrying from far and near, all in their Sunday blacks, to the little church in Collins Cove. From the high two-wheeled buggies they called "Good day to ye, good day, me maids, good day, me young feller."

As for us, proceeding to Brigus, we had our Sabbath worship on the

SHIPBREAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN HAVE DULL YEAR

This Condition Said to Indicate
Expanding Demand
for Ocean Carrying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A comparatively small but very important industry is that of shipbreaking. Its activity is often found an excellent barometer of conditions in the world carrying trade.



In Nooks and Crannies of the Rocks, Newfoundlanders Build Their Homes and Fishing Huts.

Brigus Barrens. In that desolate, riotously colorful upland we met a fresh rollicking wind, and our voices shouted in hymns till the very sheep and cattle grazing on that tough grass, raised their heads and maddened in sympathy. G. W. [A second article will appear in the near future.]

VERMONT RAILROAD RESUMES
ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Limited passenger, freight and milk train service probably will be established on the Central Vermont Railway between Waterbury and White River Junction Jan. 23, J. W. Wardlaw, general manager, has advised. Local passenger service is expected to be established by Feb. 15.

Schroeter & Grotheer
Candies Ice Creams
Punch Made to Order
for All Occasions
Full line of fancy package chocolates and candies of the leading brands.
476 Main St., East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 1645

**JANUARY
CLEARANCE
SALE**
Mirrors, Pictures, Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, and Shades. China and Glassware.
Arts & Crafts
Brick Church Plaza at 52
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GEORGE B. WHITE, Orange 153
Greeting Cards—Engraving
Valentines

**Oriental Rugs
of Distinction**
C. Melkon Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WE WASH, REPAIR AND
DYE ALL KINDS OF
RUGS AND CARPETS
Call Montclair 2369 Hinch Building

**City Hall
Delicatessen**
FRESH DRESSED
CHICKENS
ROASTED DAILY
\$1.35 Each
TABLE Dainties
in Abundance
363 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

LOUIS HARRIS
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Store-Wide Sales
During the
Month of January—
Extraordinary Values
in Every Department
Visit Our Downstairs Store
for Home Furnishings

**Fl. Komescher
FLORIST**
Flowers and Plants for
All Occasions
75-77 Central Avenue
East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 1244

**Watchung Title and
Mortgage Guaranty Co.**
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.
Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale to investors at 10%
18 South Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Telephone 1880

**TAILORING CLEANING
DYEING PRESSING**
Danielson & Son
WATCHUNG PLAZA
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 3145
FUR GARMENTS
CLEANED AND GLAZED
REMODELING, ALTERING
REPAIRING
NO BRANCH STORES

Bank by Mail
And allow your money to earn 4% per annum
in our Thrift Department
ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS
BANK of MONTCLAIR
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.
ESTABLISHED 1891
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

**VESTA
Oil Heating System**
**PLUMBING
IN THE ORANGES**
—Prompt Service—
Francis Lang Co.
378 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO
BETTER AT
STANLEY'S
The First Dept. Store of Atlantic City
1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Ready with new selections of
New Fall Outer Apparel for Women,
Misses and Children. Millinery,
Corsets, Hosiery, Infants' Wear,
etc. Suits, Dry Goods, Domestic
Curtains and Draperies. Men's and
Boys' Furnishings. All at "Lowest
in City" prices.

Walter L. Berla
Clock Authority
Specialty: The repairs of French, German, Swiss, English, Chinese, Antique
Clocks of all periods.
Orders Called For Within 50 Miles
521 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.
Phone Terrace 4966

**THE
L. W. Robbins Company**
Plane and Hackett Streets
Newark, N. J.
Tel. Market 9084

Norbert Bertl
Diamond
Expert
Watches and
Jewelry
Distinctive in Quality and Design
Fair dealing has won us the
Confidence of four generations
of satisfied patrons.
46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Bedell Hall of Fashion with National Fame "Style Divorced from Extravagance"

Every New Fashion
Lavishly Furled
COATS
Exceptionally
Low Priced
\$55-\$75-\$95
Our personnel of Style
Specialists Serves you in
Style—Quality—Value

19 Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast
Located in the Cities Listed Here
Bedell
NEW YORK—19 West 44th Street
LOS ANGELES—Broadway, cor. 6th Street
BOSTON—Washington Street, cor. Bedford
BUFFALO—Main Street, cor. Mohawk
ROCHESTER—East Main St., near Clinton
CHICAGO—State Street, corner Monroe
CLEVELAND—Euclid Avenue, near 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA—Market Street, cor. 12th
WORCESTER—Main Street, near Chatham
SYRACUSE—South Salina, near Fayette
PORTLAND, ORE.—6th Street, cor. Almer
BRIDGEPORT—Main Street, corner Elm
OAKLAND, CALIF.—1500 Broadway
DETROIT—1228 Woodward Avenue
PITTSBURGH—4th Avenue, near Wood St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton Street, near Hoyt
NEWARK—Broad Street, cor. West Park
MILWAUKEE—Franklin Avenue, W. Av.
ST. LOUIS—Washington Ave., cor. 7th

The Half-Yearly Sale of FURNITURE

is still the exhibition spot of Newark. Many
hundreds of people have seen, exclaimed and
purchased . . . and at savings of 10% to 50%.
It's here you can furnish the home of your
dreams, with the kind of furniture that will
proudly welcome your friends—and invite
your family to enjoy its comfort—its beautiful
luxury.

Only A Year Old
Just a year ago the new Furniture Department
of Kresge was opened, and how it has
grown! When the doors opened two weeks
ago, Wednesday, it was the start of a new
record for furniture sales in New Jersey.
Beds and bedding, rugs and floor coverings
are included in this—the greatest Half-Yearly
Sale we have yet had.

KRESGE DEPARTMENT STORE
Formerly L. S. Plaut & Company
NEWARK, N. J.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Russian Mirabeau

The Catastrophe—Kerensky's Own Story of the Russian Revolution, by Alexander F. Kerensky. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

WHAT shall we think of the Provisional Government which watched over the destinies of Russia in those eventful months from March to November, 1917? And what of Kerensky, the man who more than any other was its embodiment? To their admirers, they were throughout that period the saviors of their country: they stemmed the tide of Red rebellion and civil war, they maintained order amidst threatened chaos, they strove to recognize Russia's obligations to her allies in continuing the prosecution of the war. Yet to their critics they are weaklings, and words are hardly found to express the contempt which they inspire. It would be difficult to find, for example, a more bitter indictment of any government than that drawn up against the Kerensky régime by Baron Wrangel in his recently published book, "From Serfdom to Bolshevism."

The explanation of this wide divergence of opinion becomes clear as one reads Kerensky's own account of these events. To Kerensky, the Revolution was, and is, a glorious event, leading Russia to a place among the world's great democracies. Its true significance has been obscured by 10 years of violence and misrule, through the passing of power into the hands of unscrupulous demagogues. The Bolshevik régime, in Kerensky's opinion, is not a part of the Revolution, but a futile travesty upon it. Some day Russians will recognize this fact, he believes, and then the accomplishments of the Provisional Government will be valued at their true worth, and play their part in the future glorious history of Russia.

Idealist and Man of Action
There is no doubt that Kerensky is an idealist. Yet he is also a man of action. As one reads his account of the ceaseless and strenuous activities to which he and his colleagues devoted themselves, the enormous responsibilities from which they sought never a moment's release, one can only admire the energy and vigor of this modern Mirabeau. The failure of the constitutionalist experiment in Russia lay not with Kerensky, but with those who lacked his vision, and in whom he yet trusted. Kerensky never would forsake the code and the tactics of the gentleman, but he had few gentlemen about him. Every new revelation of disloyalty and treachery was a shock to him; a nature less fine would long since have taken these things for granted, and retaliated in kind.

Kerensky writes that a great revolution "should always represent the triumph of human kindness and mercy." How could such language be comprehensible to a Lenin? Kerensky writes that a great revolution "should always represent the triumph of human kindness and mercy." How could such language be comprehensible to a Lenin? Kerensky writes that a great revolution "should always represent the triumph of human kindness and mercy." How could such language be comprehensible to a Lenin?

An Immediate Surprise
Revolutions are usually foreseen, but they always come as an immediate surprise. Although revolutionary sentiment and activities in Russia had grown steadily, especially since the unsuccessful attempts of 1905, no one anticipated the outbreak when it came in March, 1917. Kerensky tells how, on the very day before the crash, a committee of all the revolutionary parties met in his apartment. The opinion of those present was that "the revolutionary movement was losing strength; that the workers were quite passive in their attitude toward the demonstrations of the soldiers; . . . that it was impossible to look for a revolution of any kind in the near future, and that we should concentrate our efforts on propaganda alone as a means of preparing a serious revolutionary movement later on." The came the deluge.

It is interesting to learn that both the Kerensky and the Ulanoff (Lenine) families had once lived in Simbirsk, on the Volga, and that Kerensky's father had actually served at one time as guardian to Nicolai Lenine. The wide divergence in their ages, however, prevented any association or intimacy between the future head of the Provisional Government and the Bolshevik leader who was to compass his downfall. Still, it is remarkable coincidence that these two great revolutionary leaders should, in so large a country as Russia, have been both denizens of the same town, and even son and ward to the same man. Both, it is interesting to note, were sons of educators.

The character sketches Kerensky gives of his antagonists and protagonists are vivid, and conceived in fairness and justice. The transformation

which took place in his attitude toward Nicholas II shows Kerensky's eagerness to comprehend another's point of view. He never met the Tsar until after the March revolution had taken place, and the royal family was in custody at Tsarskoye Selo. To Kerensky, the Tsar had always been "Nicholas the Bloody," an inhuman monster, a deliberate murderer. A single interview with this mild-mannered, charming man with "beautiful blue eyes" convinced the revolutionary that ignorance and the forced detachment from the people, not cruelty, had made this ruler the embodiment of a repressive system. Nicholas seemed actually pleased to be relieved of the responsibility of ruling. "He threw off authority," says Kerensky, "as formerly he might have thrown off a dress uniform and put on a simpler one."

Acute Portraits
Among many acute portraits of revolutionary leaders is one of Felix N. Milukoff, who is well known to many Americans. Kerensky describes him as "an historian by nature," and says that he "sees life

more clearly through a book or a historical document." Although "a statesman of great ability," Milukoff was lacking in political intuition. He clung to the notion that the monarchy could be preserved long after there was any possibility of its survival, and as Foreign Minister found himself at variance with the other members of the Provisional Government over the important question of war aims.

Kerensky points out with remarkable perspicacity and breadth of vision the tragic consequences of the Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917. It came just at the time when hopes of constitutional order and a fair international peace were high. The Austro-Hungarian Government had just made overtures to the Provisional Government for a separate peace. The diplomatic representatives of the United States in Bulgaria and Turkey, in co-operation with the Russian envoys, were preparing the withdrawal from the war of these Balkan states. Kerensky hints that the German Government, becoming cognizant of these developments, persuaded the Bolsheviks to carry out their coup several days earlier than had been originally intended. Instead of a general peace, came Brest-Litovsk.

L. R. M.

Evidently Not

Are They the Same at Home? by Beverly Nichols. London: Cape, 7s. 6d. New York: Doran, \$2.50.

EVIDENTLY not: "Pose—pose— it all comes down to that. I am posing all my life. So are you. Why not admit it? And as one poses, so, to a certain extent, one becomes." Mr. Beverly Nichols should know all about it, for he concludes with this, may we say profound, judgment on his generation: "We were flippant. And my definition of flippancy is 'a brave gesture by one who has seen through life.'" The use of the past tense astounds us: surely all those brilliant young firebrands have not popped out already into the nothingness of mere living? So clever, yet so naïf.

We are obliged, after having been much amused and only occasionally bored by this volume, to make these statements and to ask these questions because we desire to get rid of unpleasant matters first. To insert in a collection of exquisite, witty and even "cheeky" sketches of some 60 celebrities of the acquaintance of Mr. Sir Edwin Lutyens to Florence Mills, a dashing account of oneself, is something which even the candor and impertinence of Mr. Nichols cannot quite bring off. Comparison with the miscellaneous and copy-righted great springs up too glibly and becomes immediately odious.

We Do Want to Know
In other respects Mr. Nichols' flippant instinct has been right. We do want to know whether Locke, Guedalla, Suzanne Lenglen, Cochran, Komisarjevsky, O'Casey, Conan Doyle, Arnold Bennett, Noel Coward, Epstein, Sir Thomas Beecham and the rest are the same at home. We are relieved to know that even chez George Moore omelettes get cold; that Locke dislikes perfumes and lets his characters write his novels for him; that for the glassy aid-us Hurley, "the pastime which seems to bring the brightest light to his eye is motorizing. He lives at the top of a very high hill in Italy, so that even in the coldest weather one has only to put the car in gear, run it for a hundred yards, and find it warm and purry without winding of handles or flooding of carburetors."

We are sorry a woman author described Michael Arlen as "not brilliant but brilliant," but our sorrow is perhaps wasted, for these smart people expect to receive as hard as they give. In "Twenty-Five" Mr. Nichols has described Hugh Walpole as having been born middle-aged, genteel and complacent! How was he to face Mr. Walpole after that? But Hugh Walpole knows how to handle young cleverness, for he told the terrified young man he had thoroughly enjoyed the snub, gave him lunch and actually interviewed the interviewer! Sean O'Casey wins a moral victory by forcing Mr. Nichols to eat muffins in a noisy tea shop and by countering the pose argument with:

"I don't believe any human being is devoid of humanity. If you do, then you're wrong. There's no such thing as inherent artificiality. That's the trouble about half the dramatists today. They're making life out of drama, instead of drama out of life."

Editors Neglected
Public misunderstanding of artists of all kinds is proverbial. As Epstein complained at the time of the Rima controversy, few would think themselves qualified to criticize the work of the banker, the engineer, the barrister, but every "patriot," "Anglo-Indian," "retired Colonel" or "Mother of Six" considers himself well qualified to condemn any man's art. Is it possible that the interviewer who can present a vivid, sympathetic picture of any given celebrity will help

The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

The Busy B Book Marker
They Stay On. They Don't Tear
Regular No. 1, 50c per doz.
New No. 1, Large Size, 60c
Delivered postage free

THE BUSY B BOOK MARK CO.
P. O. Box 11, Providence, R. I.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your enjoying every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Old Books New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

SMITH & MCCANCE
5 ANSHURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)

Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

Brookline, Mass.
A Non-Sectarian Library for Biblical Study
Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

The First Seven Years

Claire Ambler, by Booth Tarkington.
Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$2.50.

BOOTH TARKINGTON has now made a study of the modern "flapper," to find out what she thinks about, if anything. Thus having brought up to date the examination of youthful femininity which he began with "Gentle Julia," and continued with "Alice Adams," he sets these three portraits of girls over against his gallery of young men. His up-to-the-minute young woman is Claire Ambler. The book which

records her doings and inquires into the springs of her conduct has greater substance and scope than "Gentle Julia," but less emotional intensity than "Alice Adams." It is the first book to appear under the imprint of Doubleday, Doran & Co., the new firm evolved from the amalgamation of the houses of Doubleday, Page & Co. and George H. Doran Company. In honor of the occasion it has been fastidiously bound in white vellum set off by yellow, and a special edition has been printed bearing the autographs of the author



Booth Tarkington, From the Drawing by Joseph Cummings Chase.

Secrets of Childhood

I Know a Secret, by Christopher Morley.
Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

WHAT is the secret about which Christopher Morley writes? That childhood is the best time of all. So that he has written about his children's childhood in order that when they are grown up they shall not forget how good a time they had in their Long Island home. You shall not forget your green and golden youth.

Lying some day so dim and far behind you:
So, marking simple fancy, simple truth,
Here are these little fables, to remind you.

Blythe, youngest of the four Morleys (Mistletons, they are in the book) knows the secret best—because she is youngest. "I know a secret—I won't tell; I know a secret—I won't tell," she chants. Her father guesses a part of it—that the age between 4 and 5 is the most beautiful of all. He more than guesses. It is a part of what he tried to say in his enigmatic "Thunder on the Left."

To Christopher, Louise, Helen and Blythe, and to their young playmates, this book is dedicated. It is a book about children and children's secrets, especially the latter, and properly administered will be a delight to them; but far more will be a delight to those who like to remember their youth.

Enter the Author
We say "properly administered" to children because some of it is beyond them, too subtle, a little concerned with Mr. Mistleton's activities as author and occasional lecturer. Reference to the author's previous writings, to his sporadic excursions into the field of woman's club meetings, perhaps even to his charming chapter on "How the Book Got Published" and the visit of the animals to the office of Mr. Doubleday—all these are for the benefit of older and accustomed readers who are interested in Christopher Morley's personal career. Faithful readers have become acquainted with these children before, ever since they furnished copy for earlier essays under the names of the Urchin, the Urchiness, the Microcosm and the Minuscule.

For the sake of young readers the book begins with a story about the children's pets, and the emphasis throughout is on the animals rather than the children. The children are there as spectators and assistants, but the animals hold the center of the stage. The children, in short, are in the same relation to their animal pets that parents are to their children. In some instances you can substitute the names of the children for the names of the cat and the dog and the bunnies and Escargot the snail, and get something like what really happened. And then again you can't. Not at all.

Children, of course, will love all this about the animals, for they are animals of individuality. There is Fourchette, the wise old cat who had one weakness, that she liked to have people think her name indicated French ancestry, whereas she really simply came from the village grocery. There are Fourchette's kittens and a sensible old dog who had one bad habit, that of sleeping in the flower beds; there are mice, frogs, birds, a monkey, an observant horse, all worth mentioning. But the most intelligent and more individual is Escargot.

A Truly French Snail
Appropriately, Jeannette Warmuth, who contributes at least 50 per cent of the fun of the book with her illustrations, has used a picture of Escargot on the title-page. The snail was truly French and had learned that Americans did not consider his family a table delicacy. The journey was difficult and when Escargot arrived at the Mistleton home he was in great need of rest and care. These he received, and in time he became the resourceful, prudent adviser of the animals of that region. It was Escargot who founded the story-telling school where these tales supposedly originated, and it was Escargot who perseveringly climbed the stairs of the Doubleday, Page building, asked for Mr. Doubleday, and came away riding serenely on a nice contract for the book.

The part of Escargot is only one of those that Mr. Morley has worked out with small details pleasing to children. It seems to us the kind of book that parents and children can enjoy together, chuckling over the little "fapper" going to turn out to be a pretty fine woman after all. But this does not prevent the volume from being a satire study of a phase of modern young womanhood.

The book never touches our hearts as "Alice Adams" did, probably because Claire, in spite of occasional panics, has things pretty much her own way. But, without being keenly stirred, we do have an amazingly good time reading the book, especially if it is read, as we read it, in one delicious, time-forgetting sitting.

The Oxford University Press, American Branch, has issued the Oxford Self-Pronouncing Bible. This is the authorized King James version, with accents and vowel values indicated in the text. It is printed in India paper, in large black face type, and bound in Persian limp leather.

Transparent Markers
\$1.75 per set all regular sizes
\$2.00 per set special and large sizes
Send for Descriptive Circular or Order Direct
Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE B & C MARKER COMPANY
1416 Madison Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone Beacon 6912

MASONRY
in the Formation of
Our Government, 1761-1799
Illustrated History and Reference
Book by
Phillip A. Roth, P. M.

The first book covering this period of the Thirteen Colonies in Masonry.
Grand Master H. W. Dixon of Wisconsin says: "This book should be read by every Mason."
Price \$2.50, postpaid
P. A. ROTH
1025 Hubbard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Famous Box of
DOLLAR PERSONAL STATIONERY
12 color combinations on a fine grade vellum paper. Nothing like it ever offered. Only the strictest economies make this offer possible. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Club Size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2
EITHER—
200 Single Sheets or
100 Long Pointed Flap Envelopes
100 Folded Sheets or
100 Long Pointed Flap Envelopes
All beautifully printed with your Name and Address
University Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2
Single Sheets Only
100 Sheets or 100 Long \$1
Blue, Black, Green, Purple, Gold
COLORS OF PAPER: White, French Gray, Blue (light and dark), Black, Green, Purple, Gold
COLORS OF INK: Blue, Black, Green, Purple, Gold
ORDER BY MAIL: State whether Club or University Size. Send Check, Money Order or Currency. West of Miss. add 50c
Dollar Stationery Co.
223 Fifth Avenue New York

than the children. The children are there as spectators and assistants, but the animals hold the center of the stage. The children, in short, are in the same relation to their animal pets that parents are to their children. In some instances you can substitute the names of the children for the names of the cat and the dog and the bunnies and Escargot the snail, and get something like what really happened. And then again you can't. Not at all.

Children, of course, will love all this about the animals, for they are animals of individuality. There is Fourchette, the wise old cat who had one weakness, that she liked to have people think her name indicated French ancestry, whereas she really simply came from the village grocery. There are Fourchette's kittens and a sensible old dog who had one bad habit, that of sleeping in the flower beds; there are mice, frogs, birds, a monkey, an observant horse, all worth mentioning. But the most intelligent and more individual is Escargot.

A Truly French Snail
Appropriately, Jeannette Warmuth, who contributes at least 50 per cent of the fun of the book with her illustrations, has used a picture of Escargot on the title-page. The snail was truly French and had learned that Americans did not consider his family a table delicacy. The journey was difficult and when Escargot arrived at the Mistleton home he was in great need of rest and care. These he received, and in time he became the resourceful, prudent adviser of the animals of that region. It was Escargot who founded the story-telling school where these tales supposedly originated, and it was Escargot who perseveringly climbed the stairs of the Doubleday, Page building, asked for Mr. Doubleday, and came away riding serenely on a nice contract for the book.

The part of Escargot is only one of those that Mr. Morley has worked out with small details pleasing to children. It seems to us the kind of book that parents and children can enjoy together, chuckling over the little "fapper" going to turn out to be a pretty fine woman after all. But this does not prevent the volume from being a satire study of a phase of modern young womanhood.

The book never touches our hearts as "Alice Adams" did, probably because Claire, in spite of occasional panics, has things pretty much her own way. But, without being keenly stirred, we do have an amazingly good time reading the book, especially if it is read, as we read it, in one delicious, time-forgetting sitting.

The Oxford University Press, American Branch, has issued the Oxford Self-Pronouncing Bible. This is the authorized King James version, with accents and vowel values indicated in the text. It is printed in India paper, in large black face type, and bound in Persian limp leather.

Transparent Markers
\$1.75 per set all regular sizes
\$2.00 per set special and large sizes
Send for Descriptive Circular or Order Direct
Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE B & C MARKER COMPANY
1416 Madison Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone Beacon 6912

MASONRY
in the Formation of
Our Government, 1761-1799
Illustrated History and Reference
Book by
Phillip A. Roth, P. M.

The first book covering this period of the Thirteen Colonies in Masonry.
Grand Master H. W. Dixon of Wisconsin says: "This book should be read by every Mason."
Price \$2.50, postpaid
P. A. ROTH
1025 Hubbard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Famous Box of
DOLLAR PERSONAL STATIONERY
12 color combinations on a fine grade vellum paper. Nothing like it ever offered. Only the strictest economies make this offer possible. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Club Size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2
EITHER—
200 Single Sheets or
100 Long Pointed Flap Envelopes
100 Folded Sheets or
100 Long Pointed Flap Envelopes
All beautifully printed with your Name and Address
University Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2
Single Sheets Only
100 Sheets or 100 Long \$1
Blue, Black, Green, Purple, Gold
COLORS OF PAPER: White, French Gray, Blue (light and dark), Black, Green, Purple, Gold
COLORS OF INK: Blue, Black, Green, Purple, Gold
ORDER BY MAIL: State whether Club or University Size. Send Check, Money Order or Currency. West of Miss. add 50c
Dollar Stationery Co.
223 Fifth Avenue New York

The Busy B Book Marker
They Stay On. They Don't Tear
Regular No. 1, 50c per doz.
New No. 1, Large Size, 60c
Delivered postage free

THE BUSY B BOOK MARK CO.
P. O. Box 11, Providence, R. I.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your enjoying every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Old Books New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

SMITH & MCCANCE
5 ANSHURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)

Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

Brookline, Mass.
A Non-Sectarian Library for Biblical Study
Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

Brookline, Mass.
A Non-Sectarian Library for Biblical Study
Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

Brookline, Mass.
A Non-Sectarian Library for Biblical Study
Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

Shelley, Documented

Shelley: His Life and Work, by Walter E. Peck. Two volumes. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. 6s. net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$13.50.

MANY books have been written about Shelley. He is a tempting subject, a unique compound of charm and enigma. But for completeness Dowden's biography, published 40 years ago, has until now held the field. Later writers, whether subtle critics like Clutton-Brock, or brilliant impressionists like Mauriols, have had to acknowledge a principal debt to Dowden. Now, however, in this matter of completeness at any rate, Dowden must yield pride of place to Mr. Walter Peck. Were there any finality in history, one would hazard the conjecture that Mr. Peck's two volumes, each as big as a dictionary, contained the last word—the last how many words?—on the details of the poet's career. It is difficult to imagine that any scrap of the least significance can have escaped his industry.

Epile vs. Epigram

There is some amusement to be got from comparing this monumental work with the recent book on Shelley which attracted much attention—the "Ariel" of Mr. André Maurois. But perhaps not very much profit; for it is like comparing an epigram with an epic. Mr. Maurois was all wit and verve. What he aimed at was a portrait-sketch, drawn with the vivid economy of a Daumier or a Forain. To get the effect he aimed at he omitted much, including the poetry. So intent was he on portraying a human figure that he ignored the fairy-like element which, explain it how you will, was an essential part of Shelley's character; what distinguished him not only from all ordinary men but from all other poets. "Ariel" is a delightful book but, in spite of because of its air of impartiality, a very partial one. That is the weakness of satire.

Mr. Peck, who is anything but satirical, omits nothing—certainly not the poetry. In a sense it may be said that he puts in too much of the poetry, for he gives us detailed analyses of the principal poems, which interrupt his narrative without being very important additions to criticism. He has also printed some unpublished poems which their author had rejected, and rejected, one cannot but feel, rightly.

Shelley's Cheques
He is, in fact, too little willing to cast aside anything which he has discovered in the rich stores of unpublished material—notably in the Pforzheimer, Huntington and Morgan collections—to which he has had access. For instance, he has come upon a long series of Shelley's cheques, and these are printed in full. Then there are lists of books which the poet and Mary Shelley read in a given year, though that both of them were wide and voracious readers was already sufficiently well known.

This indiscriminate documentation does Mr. Peck's book an injustice. It makes it look like a compilation, and might easily discourage impatient readers. But it is much more than a compilation. It is a book and a valuable one. Mr. Peck, without any of Dowden's aim at a "fine writing," tells a story of absorbing interest in a thoroughly adequate way. It may be that, after all his patient researches, he has not added much of moment to our knowledge, but he has at any rate bodied forth a realisable human being.

Fortunately he has not fulfilled the promise astonishingly made for him by his publisher: he has not portrayed the poet as a "man of the street." That would have been utterly to falsify one of the most fantastically unpractical of men, and Mr. Peck understands his subject far too well for that. But at any rate he shows his most extravagant doings in an intelligible light; and what he has found questionable in them he has not hesitated to question. Were he not an enthusiast, he would hardly have undertaken the long labors which his book has entailed; but he is a discriminating and clear-headed enthusiast.

That Book You Want!
Foyles can supply it. Over 1,500,000 volumes—NEW, SECOND-HAND, OUT-OF-PRINT—on every conceivable subject in stock. Can you be asking for Catalogue 167 (gratis) outlining requirements and interests. Books sent on approval to any part of the world. Books Purchased.

FOYLES FOR BOOKS
119-123 Charing Cross Rd., London, W. C. 2, Eng.

ORDER YOUR
ENGLISH BOOKS
from
BUMPUS

We can supply any new book promptly, and give information on any literary subject.
When in London call on us
J. & E. BUMPUS, LTD.
By appointment to His Majesty the King
350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, ENGLAND
We Sell CAMBRIDGE Bibles

What's the "book-of-the-month" this month ~ and why?

It is a very remarkable new book, not yet published, chosen by the distinguished group of critics who compose our Selection Committee, as the "outstanding" work among the many books that were submitted last month in advance of publication, by the publishers of this country.

If you were a subscriber to the Book-of-the-Month Club service, you would not only receive a full report about this book, but you would make sure of getting it, if you decided after reading our Committee's report, that it was a book you would not care to miss reading.

In fact, you would get monthly reports—in advance—on all the important new books. Through this unique and complete service, you need never miss any book you are particularly keen to read. How often now, through oversight, do you forget to obtain outstanding books you intend to read and then have to confess, months afterward, that "you never got around to it."

Over fifty thousand of the most notable people in the country—in every line of endeavor—now guard themselves against this possibility by taking the Book-of-the-Month Club service. They are people of your tastes and standards. They don't receive any book, unless they want it; but they do make absolutely sure, by this service, that they get and read the books they are anxious not to miss.

Why not try it yourself? The service does not cost you anything! There are no dues, no fees, no extra charges of any kind. You pay only for the books you decide to take, and the same price as if you got them from the publisher himself by mail!

Find out how this valuable service operates. Mail the coupon below for full information. Your request involves no obligation.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, INC.
218 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, INC.
218 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Please send me, without cost, a booklet outlining how the Book-of-the-Month Club operates. This involves no obligation to subscribe to your service.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....



Henry Selby Canby Chairman Haywood Brown Dorothy Campbell Christopher Morley William Allen White

The SELECTING COMMITTEE OF THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB
Dollar Stationery Co.
223 Fifth Avenue New York

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SECOND ROUND DRAWS NEARER

Twelve of 32 Clubs to Enter First Round Soccer Are Eliminated

NEW YORK—Good weather conditions continue to favor the playing of the National Challenge Cup soccer competition games and, on Saturday afternoon, the final game of one of the 32 clubs which entered the first round of the competition proper, 32 by 16, was played at the Y. M. C. A. through five rounds of a preliminary tournament. Barring inclement weather, these conditions and drawn games of four more clubs will be completed over the coming week-end and the second-round matches will be decided over the next week-end. The third division and one week later in the western group.

In the eastern division six clubs meted out the hands of soccer to the American Soccer League eleven. With one exception the East was victorious. The winners of the first round, C. joint holders of second place, in the American Soccer League race, was the New York Rovers, J. P. Coats A. F. C. of Pawtucket, R. I. The East is a repetition of two years ago in the championship series.

The Fall River F. C. has been a National honors, encountered little opposition in the MacKenzie A. F. C.

In Providence, R.I., the American Soccer League representatives of that city, the Providence Reds, were the survivor of the Connecticut club, the Danvers Football Club of Stamford, Conn.

An accidental goal which Neil Whittall Carpet Mills team kicked into the own net increased the lead of the Boston team to 3-0. The goal was half of their fixture and materially assisted the Hub aggregation in winning the match. The game was carried into the final period leading, 1 to 0 and soon after the restart Neil contributed to his own team's defeat while a third tally was scored by McNab, Scottish international star, removed all doubt as to the final outcome.

The Bethlehem Steel F. C. had difficulty eliminating the Centennial A. C. of New York City. The Steel men had a 2-to-1 lead at the half-way mark and added another in the last period. New Jersey lost both of its matches, 1 to 0 and 2 to 0.

Newark Soccer Club bowed to the New York Glants, 2 to 1, a penalty kick deciding the issue, and the Trenton F. C. was defeated by the Brooklyn Wanderers F. C., 4 to 0.

New York Nationals Win

against the I. T. Celtics and won, 6 to 1. Two St. Louis clubs were eliminated on foreign pitches by teams in the latter division. In the 1921-22 season, the Mount City was looked upon as the standard brand in the eastern division, but from 1922-23 to 1925-26, the outlook Chicago will probably wrestle with, the Mount City has been the latter city took from the Mount City year and engage the eastern champions in the final classic.

The Cleveland C. C. of the C. C. of Cleveland advanced to the second round by defeating the Weston F. C. of Weston, Mass. The latter club were formerly known as the Scullionville Steel F. C. which engaged in the national finals of 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23. The Weston F. C. are champions in season 1921-22.

One of the biggest surprises in the western games was the defeat of the Tablers of Chicago by the Weston F. C. by the Canadian Soccer Club of Chicago, 4 to 1. The Tablers are leading

is a severe setback. The famous Bricklayers' Soccer Club of Chicago defeated the Garwood Soccer Club of Detroit,

Carson's Goal Wins Against Indians

Philadelphia Defense Man Scores Winning Goal in Overtime

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

| | Wins | Ties | Loss | Goals | For | Against | pts |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-----|---------|-----|
| Boston | 13 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 28 | 24 | 28 |
| Springfield | 11 | 1 | 9 | 40 | 27 | 24 | 24 |
| New Haven | 9 | 3 | 9 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 21 |
| Providence | 7 | 4 | 11 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 18 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 1 | 13 | 39 | 39 | 45 | 16 |
| Quebec | 6 | 2 | 9 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 14 |

WEDNESDAY

New Haven at Quebec

SPECIAL TO THE CANADIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Philadelphia Arrows captured an overtime game from the Springfield Indians here Tuesday night by a 1-0 score.

In the second overtime period Carson of the Arrows glided springing down center ice, closed in the Springfield defense and beat Goalsie Cox with a

penalty box at the time Carson shot the winning goal. The fine goal tending by Murray, who was in the net, provided on Tuesday featured for the visitors. It was the first defeat for Springfield on home ice since Dec. 15. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD PHILADELPHIA
Walte, Maracle, lw., r. w. Lowery, Vanden Chappin, Cawwell, c. Robinson, Brider, Whyte, Philadelworthy, rw.
Goals—Carson, 1. Assists—lw. Barry, Elmen Foster, rd. Campbell, Yankowski, Vail, rd. Carson, 1. Referee—Cox, S. Goals—Carson for Philadelphia. Referee

ALDYWYCH S. C. WINS
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Aldwyych Speed Club carried off the eighth annual team roller skating relay championship over three miles at the Holland Park rink here Tuesday evening in the fast time of 38:40—only a few seconds slower than the record of the same club last year. Brighton Blackies were second and Cricklewood Roller Skating Club third. Six teams started, and for the first time preliminary heats were necessary. The Aldwyych team, consisting of Joseph Weatherburn, James Spry, Arthur MacLagan and A. Hardie, led from the start to finish.

Harvard University and Brown University will meet on the New Boston Arena ice surface tonight in a hockey doubleheader, the second half of the billion-dollar game. The game is being called for a game between the Middlesex Hockey Club and the Ipswich Hockey Club of the Bay State League. Brown University is expected to defeat Harvard, but reports indicate real speed on the runners by the Brunonions who, after a few more years of experience at this sport, may present real opposition for any college team.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

What Is a First Class Navy?

PERHAPS to those who have been quick to question the sincerity of the claim made in behalf of the United States that its proposed naval cruiser building program does not indicate any intention on the part of the Government to enter upon a competitive race for sea supremacy, the statement recently made by Admiral Hughes may come in the form of a surprising revelation of fact rather than of theory. When he appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee a few days ago the admiral pointed out that the cruiser tonnage of the United States, built, building, or now authorized, is 155,000, while that of Great Britain is 294,810, and that of Japan 196,205. Further, according to his statement, Great Britain has a destroyer leader tonnage of 35,500, against 40,800 for Japan, while the United States has no ships of this class. He declared that the submarines proposed constitute "the minimum required to perform the essential functions of submarines in war."

If the appraisal of potential naval strength thus made is correct—and it must be assumed that it is—it is not unreasonable to suppose that the building program now before Congress indicates only a purpose to bring the sea power of the United States up to a point at least approaching parity with that of Great Britain. This does not imply competition, but rather an intention to bring the country's naval strength to a point where it will be ranked as of the first class. Had it been deemed advisable, while there remained an immediate prospect of reaching an agreement to still further limit naval armament, to maintain the United States Navy on a strict parity basis, the money which is now said to be required for construction purposes would have been appropriated and paid long ago. No doubt it will be admitted that in the absence of any enforceable agreement limiting the naval equipment of friendly or neighboring nations each country must remain the sole judge of its own particular needs. The assertion of such needs does not, or should not, constitute a hostile gesture. Paradoxical as it may seem, navies which are built to maintain or compel peace may serve the purposes of civilization better than those built to make possible the waging of aggressive warfare. The policeman who never is obliged to draw or fire his pistol seems to keep the peace more effectively than one who uses spectacular and aggressive methods.

In his message to the present Congress, President Coolidge wisely observed that the naval program of the United States should not be determined by those agitators or propagandists whose selfish interests are advanced by extravagant building, or by those who, perhaps as selfishly, seek to discourage the development of an adequate protective force. It is interesting, in this connection, to speculate upon the immediate results of the failure to reach a satisfactory basis of agreement at the recent Geneva Conference. It may be concluded, perhaps, as indicated by Secretary Wilbur of the Navy, that the insistence of Great Britain upon her absolute need for a larger cruiser tonnage, regardless of the recognized needs of other friendly nations, has supplied persuasive evidence that this is also the need of the United States, likewise regardless of the recognized needs of other powers. This does not, in itself, presuppose the formulation of a competitive program of construction. Admitting the wisdom of the British position, that of the Washington Government might as reasonably be justified. It is next to impossible to imagine, with the continuing readiness of these two nations to arbitrate and compose their differences, an emergency which would lead to armed conflict between them. Such a resort is unthinkable, and it is unreasonable to suspect that present and future building programs will be authorized with competition as the basis. If there exists a common need, there is, more than theoretically, a common purpose.

A Wise Tennis Solution

FOLLOWERS of lawn tennis throughout the world, and especially in the United States, are awaiting with much interest and hopefulness the outcome of the vote which is to be taken at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association on the resolutions proposed to that body by the Amateur Rules Committee as to the attitude which it should take regarding the professional lawn tennis player. Those in close touch with the whole situation believe that the resolutions are splendid and that they will receive the support of the association and thus put professional and amateur lawn tennis on a better basis than they have ever before enjoyed.

When Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, Miss Mary K. Browne, Howard O. Kinsey, Vincent Richards and a few other amateurs signed contracts to make an exhibition tour under the management of C. C. Pyle, considerable feeling was aroused between the amateurs and professionals which has not been at all beneficial to the sport. Those amateurs who turned professionals were naturally barred from amateur tournaments, and no encouragement was given by the U. S. L. T. A. that it would countenance open tournaments between the two classes of players, despite the fact that such tournaments are held in most other lines of tennis as well as in golf and other sports.

While the resolutions of the Amateur Rules Committee do not mention open tournaments, simply stating that the U. S. L. T. A. "should foster and encourage the continuance and growth of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States along sound and constructive lines," there is no question but that this means that the holding of open tournaments will soon become a recognized policy in United States amateur lawn tennis circles. It also means that the U. S. L. T. A. will recognize the Professional Lawn Tennis Association as the only body governing the professional end of the sport.

The result of such a new policy will have an excellent effect on the sport. There is room for open lawn tennis tournaments. They will undoubtedly be popular with the general public and will do much to improve the standard of

play and sportsmanship in both classes. But what is still better, they will unquestionably result in less doubt regarding the true status of the remaining amateurs, as those who want to capitalize their tennis ability will be able to do and still compete for major championship honors in tournaments against their own class and also in open ones against the best of the amateurs.

Revaluing the Market

IT IS obvious that President Coolidge would not have paused in the handling of public affairs to have given thought to the increase in brokers' loans had he not been convinced that the situation is one which demands serious consideration. Also the fact that he expressed assurance that the volume of these loans is not excessive would indicate that he desires to allay that misapprehension which has been manifested in numerous quarters. Of course it is to be expected that the statements will be challenged and that those of so-called radical tendencies will endeavor to make it appear that the time is here when a stop should be called to "stock speculation." That is all very well in its way, but the obligation first is to prove that there has been undue speculation in the market.

The firm of Frazier, Jelke & Co. has undertaken to make an analysis of some one hundred representative stocks. It finds that the market value of these stocks advanced 33.7 per cent during the calendar year 1927, and during the same twelve months the net gain in brokers' loans was 34.7 per cent. From this it should be reasonably assumed that the loans have just about kept pace with values, and that would make it appear that the speculative movement in the stock market at the end of 1927 was no more extensive than it was at the end of 1926. This evidence is further borne out by a survey made by the Wall Street Journal, which discovered that the brokerage houses are holding stocks on a much broader margin than formerly, and that furthermore such holdings are largely for out-of-town clients.

These disclosures would certainly seem to disprove the allegation that the market advance is primarily caused by professional speculators. Those actively engaged in marginal trading are scattered throughout the country and are not concentrated in New York. Therefore it would seem that so-called "pool" operations are at a minimum, and that the professional speculator is comparatively inactive. That would be further indicated by the fact that brokers are demanding a wider margin. And the very fact that the wider margins are demanded, coupled with the significant increase in stock values, would prove that the number of shares held on margin at this date are fewer than were similarly held a year ago.

The best proof, however, is found in the large increase in new securities which have been floated during the year. "Domestic issues," the Federal Reserve Agent at New York reports, "both new capital and refunding for the year have been in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000,000, an increase of about \$2,000,000,000 over the offerings during 1926. Foreign flotations have totaled \$1,750,000,000, an amount about \$400,000,000 larger than in 1926." These indicate that more substantial assistance has been rendered to industry, a fact which has, of course, been associated with increased stock operations on the exchange.

The charge that brokers' loans are drawing funds away from legitimate commerce will probably not be downed immediately. The increase in stock values, however, is representative of the conviction that profits will be on a narrower margin in the future. Such narrower margins of industrial earnings must be reflected in a comparative reduction in not only stock earnings but in the interest rates on bonds. The National City Bank of New York points out: "Industry is ridding itself rapidly of high capital charges, as lowering of long term interest rates is making possible the refunding of high coupon obligations at lower levels." The acceptance of a lower rate of profit by industry is reflected in a lower rate of profit by capital. The stock market naturally readjusts itself to that basis. Valuations are moved up to bring them into alignment with normal expectancy of return. Were this not so, and did not the President sincerely believe in his analysis of the situation, the Treasury Department would not be involved in a large movement to refund the public debts with notes and bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

Proving It by the Guinea Pig

THAT a considerable number of persons are dissatisfied with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is asserted at intervals in proclamations, declarations, denunciations and protestations issued by various associations for doing something or other about it. Most of these appeals to the American people to rise in their might and rescind the action, taken after long discussion had convinced them that an end must be made to the legalized traffic in alcoholic liquors, begin with averments that their sponsors have no idea of returning to the saloon system of retail liquor selling that proved so obnoxious to it found no defenders. Restore the corner saloon? Never! Substitute for it a government-conducted tavern, or drinking place, the principal difference between which and the old-time saloon is that the drinkers sit at tables instead of standing up at a bar.

Not the least curious feature of the organized movement to replace the saloon with as many government dram shops as the alcoholic desires of a community may demand, is the unanimity with which the wet interests protest that they stand for "temperance." Favor the unrestricted drinking of intoxicating liquors? Most assuredly not. The citizen, under the proposed substitutes for prohibition, must not be allowed to buy any more than one quart of distilled spirits daily, although he may buy and consume as much beer and wine, containing varying percentages of alcohol, as he may desire. The exception as to distilled spirits seems to be made as an admission that the consumption of alcohol may be harmful.

The American people, whose votes elected the members of the Congress that submitted the Eighteenth Amendment to the several states,

and the members of the state legislatures by which it was ratified, may be excused for wondering over the latest bit of wet propaganda. This, in brief, is what professes to be a report upon experiments with guinea pigs, conducted by a professor connected with Cornell University, from which conclusions are drawn that the effect of alcohol on those animals is distinctly beneficial. Even though it were proved that alcohol did not cause the guinea pig to stay out at night and waste his money on harmful drugs, the connection with an alleged "temperance" movement is not clear. If alcoholic beverages are not injurious to the consumer, why government regulation, and restrictions on their sale? Possibly this latest manifestation of zeal for "temperance" is calculated to influence the guinea-pig vote at the coming national elections.

Banks Move to Stop Speculation

THE action of the National City Bank and the Chase National Bank in deciding to withdraw their shares from listing on the New York Stock Exchange, purely as a protective precaution against speculative possibilities, calls attention to the fact that the exchange, like many another piece of machinery, is liable to abuse as well as use.

Listing and trading on the exchange to most concerns is of too much value and the possible dangers of speculative damage too small to warrant any such drastic action as the foregoing. Banks can sell their shares readily "over the counter" and do. The reasoning of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, on the position of a bank in the community discloses the unusual safeguarding that surrounds such institutions generally and makes them the standards of precaution and safety which they have grown to be. Mr. Mitchell, spoke wisely when he said to the stockholders, "There are elements of danger in permitting the stock of this bank to be subjected to the recurring and occasionally violent waves of speculation on the exchange."

Reasonable movements are natural, and fluctuations are to be expected, for the quotations of but few stocks stand still. Yet certain stocks manifest on occasions violent fluctuations that sometimes spread through sympathy to others the intrinsic value of which is sound. In the case of a bank stock, and especially in the case of the stock of the larger banks, the reaction is far-reaching, and the effort to forestall anything that might undermine the public confidence in these institutions that are of such vital importance to the general economic structure and welfare is highly commendable.

Education for Education's Sake

TOO much emphasis can scarcely be placed upon the sentiment underlying the report recently submitted by Otis E. Randall, dean of Brown University, Providence, R. I., to the Association of American Colleges, meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., wherein he intimates that education should be valued for education's sake, instead of being, as is so often the case, valued solely for its practical usefulness. He actually went so far as to declare that the great majority of men go to college not for mental growth and attainment but so as to make out of such mental equipment as they may have money-making machines.

It all hinges around the right idea of education, which fortunately is being appreciated in authoritative circles today in a constantly larger degree, though evidently, from what Mr. Randall said, to not as great a degree as should be the case. Not so very long ago education was regarded almost entirely as the accumulation of facts. Today more and more the realization is gaining currency that true education consists of training in judgment, whether along general or special lines. The distinction is thus largely the old one between wisdom and knowledge, concerning which Cowper wrote, "Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

Today education, to fulfill its mission, must be regarded to an increasing degree as a matter of the cultivation of wisdom. Associated therewith necessarily will be the gaining of knowledge, but this is secondary to the main issue. When this larger view of the question is properly appreciated, and to the extent that this is the case, the selfish aspect of the situation will almost solve itself. The financial rewards of education will unquestionably to a great extent take care of themselves if they are put in their proper place. In any connection, however, when the issue of monetary returns is looked upon as supreme, it is safe to say that the probabilities are that a false point of view is being entertained. Every effort, therefore, made toward upholding and emphasizing the higher ideals of education will almost inevitably bear abundant fruitage.

Random Ramblings

The president of the American Federation of Labor admits that there is no profit in strikes. In baseball it takes only three men to put a man out.

Congress is to provide money for the construction of 4685 miles of airways. To the uninitiated this might seem like throwing money to the winds.

The average "prospector" is less interested in the trend toward "low-hung" bodies for motorists than in that toward "low-hung" prices.

Might not the propellers of Colonel Lindbergh's plane be said to have made for revolutions of peace in Central America?

The man who would succeed by saying what he thinks must first think things that deserve to be said.

Good understanding between nations is often helped by better understanding of good.

Much of the money formerly spent on wet goods now goes for dry goods.

We have winter-time experiences, but the spring will surely follow.

Here's hoping everybody in Cuba kept cool with Coolidge.

A Tapestry of Paris Streets

THIS tapestry of Paris comes neither from the Gobelins workshops nor from the Beauvais. It is composed neither of a wall nor of a chair. Its workers sit neither at the high-warp looms of Gobelins nor at the low-warp looms of Beauvais. On the contrary it is a tapestry of an entire city on which thousands of hands are ceaselessly engaged by day and a lesser number throughout the night. It is a tapestry of cars, woven on the boulevards, sewn in avenues.

Never a visitor to Paris but has remarked upon the swiftness of the automobiles and amazing dexterity of their drivers. Be he from Stockholm, Berlin, Tokyo, or even Washington, he will gaze with some awe on the fast-moving shuttle of the crossroads. Strangers have been known to pass an occasional quarter hour on the sidewalk of a busy thoroughfare simply for the pleasure of watching the traffic threads weave and interweave and separate again.

Driving a car in Paris has something in common with surf bathing, sailing of fast skiffs, horseback riding in open spaces, canoeing in Canadian rivers, and flying through the air.

But manipulating your own wheel in Paris has this advantage, that it is not an occupation "à seul," but is shared with others. Your car is simply one thread in the tapestry, and the harmony of the roadway pattern is developed from the texture, color of the threads, and from the possibilities of bringing them close together, loosening them, and weaving them en masse without damage to any.

The skill of the Paris taxi driver is superb. His courtesy is a marvel. He is the gentleman at the wheel. The art of driving as practiced in Paris is consideration of the other fellow. Decisions are taken in fractions of instants to pass or not to pass before another car. Approaching the same corner, but at right angles to one another, drivers in such cars will come watching for the first sign of hesitancy on the part of the other.

A foreigner unaccustomed to such a play might fail to sense that instant pause. The man who hesitates first applies his brakes, and the other goes on his way, pace unslackened. Never, however, will the experienced taxi driver continue unchecked without first observing his opposite number's hesitancy, and especially is he careful if the driver of the other car is an amateur!

Instances could be recalled and multiplied many times from the writer's experiences of consideration shown by drivers in Paris, of backing to let you get out of what seems to be a jam, of caps touched in return for some small act done in the sway of the traffic loom. The drivers will never force you, but instead they will give you every chance of driving as successfully and as rapidly as you care.

The thoughtfulness for the foot passenger is manifest, particularly where children are concerned. The story has been repeated in the Paris press lately of a woman descending from a taxi. She felt the change in her purse and then expressed regret she had not enough for a tip. The driver replied, "Never mind." Then the woman, comparing all her coins with the taximeter bill was still

more distressed to discover she had not even enough to cover it. The driver only smiled, and added, "Well, it doesn't matter; you will be seeing me another day." And he drove away.

Now there are probably persons who may have had unpleasant experiences in Paris with taxi drivers, but others will bear out this type of story who have appreciated the services of these men.

There are four points in Paris where the forming of tapestry designs by cars can best be witnessed. One is the Place St. Augustin. Here four roads converge to bend around a sector of a circle and part in three directions. At the hour of six on a summer evening the skeins stretch blocks long down the approaching boulevards. The weaving commences slowly, growing faster, and then on the circle's edge whirls. A red thread, a yellow thread, a green thread, all these are drawn, passed, before, around, behind purple, beige and jade threads. Black threads are introduced and withdrawn. The pattern deepens until finally the three outcrops carry on the separated streams of moving threads.

At the Place de l'Opéra the effect is quite different. It is one of phalanx movements, wherein thick masses of color are abruptly changed from one position to another before being released into the boulevards or turned into the Avenue de l'Opéra.

At the Place de la Concorde the design spreads over an enormous frame held within the four corners of the famous square. The lines of the cars are wide apart and the pattern becomes one of great fineness. The design is delicate, but at the same time dignified. The large green buses with white roofs punctuate the color themes in the succession of large and small cars and mingling colors.

Most artistic of all, however, is that portion of this Paris tapestry represented by the broad lane from the Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, known as the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, after dark on a winter evening when the mist makes glistening streaks of the light reflections on the pavement.

Then comes color half cloaked for a ball. The moisture seems to soften the pattern of cars and mellow their emerald, ochre and burgundy tones. Finally, as a fifth experiment, go out upon the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne on a sunny Sunday morning and watch the up-stream current of automobiles returning from the woods of Boulogne and its upper and lower lakes.

Manufacture of Gobelins and Beauvais tapestries was commenced about three centuries ago. All manner of heroic scenes have been woven into the former and all manner of lovely paintings being copied into the latter. But that portion of Paris's tapestry of cars seen on the Avenue du Bois under full sunshine would do justice to a Gobelins or a Beauvais.

There is something medieval about the procession up the Avenue du Bois. Kings and princes with their following, knights and pages, servants with humble mien, are surely there. But instead they are actually high-powered cars of French and foreign make, polished and very grand; they are the gentian sport cars and the conservative over-driven gray automobiles; they are the rows of red taxis. The weaving takes shape. The design appears. The tapestry of Paris is being made. S. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

English

THERE is no end to the extension of the forms or molds into which we may run the language of our time—the greatest medium of expression in the world today. Including its American variety, the English language is the world coin of 170,000,000 of white people spread over nearly half of the land surface of the earth. It is the language of practically every sea, the official tongue of some 350,000,000, brown, black and yellow people, the accredited business medium of the world, and more and more taught in South America and Japan.

In fact, any impartial scrutiny made at this moment of time must place English at the head of all languages as the most likely to become, in a natural, unforced way, the single intercommunicating tongue.

How prejudiced one is! I should choose it—well spoken—before any language in the world as the medium of expression of which one would tire last. A blend though it be, a hybrid from two main stocks, tinged by many visiting words, it has acquired, rich harmonies of its own and a vigorous individuality. It is worthy of any destiny, however wide.

A man taking a bird's-eye view of English from Chaucer to this day, and noting the gradual but amazing changes it has undergone, will find, on considering Chaucer, Shakespeare, the makers of the Authorized Version, Defoe, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Burke or Bright, that you cannot crown the English of any one of these and say, "Here a definite pinnacle was reached." They were masters of expression; they used supremely well the English language of their day, tuning the instrument for their contemporaries, enlarging it for those who came afterward.

But the possibilities of this great organ of expression transcend even Shakespeare or the Bible. Dare we say that English is past its prime? We cannot judge as yet the English of our day. We see the trees, tall and rank, leafy or dead, but the wood itself we cannot see. Every generation is tempted to depreciate itself. This habit, however amiable and wholesome, is insincere, for there is in nearly all of us that which secretly stands by the age we live in.

Like to regard English as still in the making, capable of new twists and bold captures. Yet I think our attitude toward it should have more reverence; that we should love our mother tongue as we love our country, and try to express ourselves in it with vigor, dignity and grace.—John Galsworthy, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

Reverse It!

THE energy wasted in discouragement would make us successful if applied in the right way. Let us remember, too, that one courageous idea persisted in will put a thousand fearful ones to flight.—Wanganui (N. Z.) Herald.

A Prophecy

WE BELIEVE that 1928 will see a spiritual awakening in the country which will move over the face of the land like a dispensation. . . . We find something lacking with all our possessions of gold and credits and what the world owes us, and we are searching for that which makes the life of a nation and of an individual worth while. We are preparing to go out on an adventure, very soon, spiritually, ethically and politically; and the three are one.—Rocky Mountain News (Denver).

Why Shoes Cost So Much

ONE reason shoes cost so much more than they used to is that about a thousand styles are made and new ones are constantly being created.

It is nonsense to say that a customer must have that many styles to select from, but highly expensive nonsense for which he pays and will continue to pay until some sense restricts styles in footwear to a reasonable number in quality and shape. As it is now, shoe dealers have to carry too large and too varied a stock and some of the styles do not sell. That means a loss, ultimately paid for by the consumer.—Copper's Weekly.

Farewell!

THE old Ford Model T is gone—but not forgotten. It is probably true that the man whose first car was a Ford never again received such a thrill as that humble luxury brought him. He advances with prosperity and an increased willingness to more expensive products, but it was the first Ford, the first surprising luxury of life, around whose shiny sides he walked with the dust cloth in his hand and proud ownership in his glance. It was unmistakably and unbelievably his own. The man with the brass-radiator Ford knew at first hand all about the little roller and spring in the commutator, what to do when the coils under the dash got wet,

and how to jack up the rear end, to crank the stiff motor on a frosty morning.

And what man ever reached the point where there was nothing left to add to his Ford? What Christmas did not see the addition of a windshield wiper, a new heater, a mirror, a foot throttle, a dingus here and there and everywhere? Small children have slept on the rear seats while their elders tended near by. Whole families have moved bag and baggage from one state to another. It was never so shabby that the guest could not ride in it; never so dignified that you couldn't carry home a sack of potatoes.

Is there another single thing produced by man that did so much for so many? To millions it was the first tangible evidence of a modest place on Easy Street; to millions more it was the sole extravagance in a life otherwise drab and colorless.—Detroit News.

A Little Warning

CONTENDING that there is no need of improvement makes improvement impossible.—New York Herald Tribune.

An Achievement

WHETHER the Darwinian hypothesis be upheld or not, is not the real measure of its contribution to the age. What it did was to turn a new searchlight upon phenomena, to startle an otiose and self-complacent world into self-interrogation, and to shatter not Truth, but the conventional accretions which inevitably gather round on long-accepted interpretations of Truth.—London Morning Post.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their utility, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Separate Road for Automobiles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The writer was glad to read the recent editorial in the Monitor, entitled "Automobiles and Liquor," particularly in view of the enthusiastic statements seen on all sides concerning the new Ford car. One has read, for example, "It is announced as being able to make fifty-five to sixty miles an hour with ease," and "What is more important, it is stated, when traveling at such speeds it holds the road easily and with comfort to the driver and other passengers"; also, "It performs in an equally spectacular manner on bad roads."

Not one word does one see about the ease, comfort or safety of children, aged persons or other pedestrians in the path of these unslowing juggernauts, tearing through the public streets at fifty-five to sixty miles an hour, which of course would be in districts where there are no traffic officers and where often there are not even sidewalks for pedestrians.

Why should we compel steam railroads to spend millions of dollars to abolish grade crossings over our public ways, when it is known exactly where to watch out for them, while at the same time we allow millions of motorists traveling at as great speeds as the steam trains wherever they will upon our highways and byways?

In an interesting article in the Monitor some time ago on Canberra it was stated that separate roads had been laid out for automobile and other classes of travel. This idea of separate roads for automobiles has been discussed somewhat in some parts of this country recently, and the writer believes that this must be the eventual solution—the roads to be maintained by those who use them, as railroad lines are. E. J. WILSON, Boston, Mass.

Traveling in the Advertising Columns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Beyond the news columns and all of the interesting special articles which appear daily in The Christian Science Monitor, the advertisements attract me. Being somewhat of a "shut-in" for several months, my daily travels in the advertising columns have netted me many pleasurable hours, as they take me by devious routes and ways from place to place around the world. I have visited many of those lovely spots, and thus pleasant recollections are revived of travels in the United States and elsewhere. While the advertisements covering the travel-log and the wholesome hotels had their final appeal to me, it is true that I miss many of those genial "landlords" of the olden days with their cordial greetings—but they are retained in memories never to be forgotten. WILLIAM S. WAUNER, Washington, D. C.